REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

247

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,688.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1873.

Subscription in Advance. { For a Year......Rs. 42 } { For Six Months...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

...Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town ...untry, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	...	Rs. 42
Half Year	,, ...	,, 24
Three Months	,, ...	,, 14
One Month	,, ...	,, 5

...a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the ...is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	...	Rs. 5 0
Second do	...	,, 2
Third do	...	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	...	,, 0 2½ As.

...e, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	...	8 As. per Line.
Second do	...	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	...	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above

...dvertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable ...ecial contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

...heques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, ...ld be made payable to the "Proprietor of the ...bay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

...M COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALA... COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CAL...TA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

...Steam-ship ASIA, 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Comman... Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the ...ber 1873, at 4 P.M.

October 1873.		October 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
,, ...tnagherry	5	,, Colombo	13
,, ...ngoria	5	,, Galle	14
,, Goa	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Pondicherry	18
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	20
,, Cannanore	8	,, Coconada	22
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopaulpore	24
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	25
,, Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

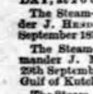
The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	15
,, Kurrachee	30	,, Fao	15
,, Guadur Oct.	1	,, Bushire	17
,, Muscat	3	,, Bahrein	17
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Linga	22
,, Linga	7	,, Bunder Abbas	24
,, Bushire	9	,, Muscat	26
,, Koweit	11	,, Guadur	28
,, Fao	11	,, Kurrachee	31
,, Mahomerah	11	Nov.	
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th September 1873, at 2 P.M., and will call at Mandvie in the Gulf of Kutch.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd October 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only sure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS, FISH, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE,	BACON, SAUSAGES, OX TONGUES, PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! FOR KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated "ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House accompanied by 60 days' draft.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,557 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. Feetiman, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, (2,422 tons and 400 H.P.,) Capt. G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons,	September 25th,	to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons,	October 2nd,	to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	,, 9th,	to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,128 Tons,	,, 16th,	to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	,, 23rd,	to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	,, 30th,	to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th,	to Calcutta,

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE SUPERIOR PATHANEE TURBANS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, at 1 P.M.

About 100 Assorted Colour Pathanee Turbans, 70 to 125 hands long.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1873.

HOTELS.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL will be RE-OPENED, from OCTOBER next, in the same Premises as before (viz., LANGHOLM LODGE and LANGHOLM HOUSE) by

DORABJEE SORABJEE, Proprietor Royal Family Hotel, Poona.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London." L.S.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON, Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON. Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment on shipment.

_ State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence : this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best,"—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S. S. COLUMBIAN, 2,180 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain E. D. Stead, will leave for China on TUESDAY, the 23rd September, at 3 P.M., calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 22nd September 1873.

WANTED, a CURATOR for the KURRACHEE MUSEUM. Applicants must possess a knowledge of STUFFING and SETTING UP BIRDS, ANIMALS, FISHES, &c. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem.

Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be sent to the Undersigned on or before the 30th September 1873.

E. BROOKS, Honorary Secretary, K. M. L. and Museum.

PRESS READER.—A Second Proof Reader wanted for this Office. No one need apply who cannot produce certificates as to character, and who has not had previous experience. Apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

FISHING TACKLE, Expressly Manufactured for India, Is now being landed by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a SHED at ARTHUR BUNDER. Specification of the Work and Conditions of Contract may be seen at the Company's Office.

No Tender will be received after the 3rd instant, and the Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber. Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW.	LONDON.
46, Washington Street.	81, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,530 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 33s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S ROYAL VICTORIA	SPECIAL APPOINTMENT NAVY, AT THE YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Mulligatawny, Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies, Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO D. HOGARTH & CO., "BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PRINCIPAL for the SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to the SECRETARY to the above Institution, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.—WANTED TWO EXPERIENCED OVERSEERS, well up in Levelling, Surveying, Drawing, and Superintending Engineering Works. Practical Men who have a competent knowledge of English and Marathi will be preferred. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to

C. R. OVANS, Acting Collector and President, District Local Fund Committee, Colaba.

Colaba, Collector's Office, Alibagh, 17th September 1873.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The NEXT CONCERT (in aid of the Funds of the Town Band) will take place on WEDNESDAY, 24th September, commencing at 6 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE EACH PERSON.

HERBERT COPE, Hon. Secy. Organ Committee.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed from FRIDAY, the 19th, to TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive, for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th, to TUESDAY the 23rd instant, both days inclusive, on account of PARSEE PATETI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, in Rampart Row, on MONDAY the 29th September 1873, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1873.
2. To elect Directors in place of those resigned.
3. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors, BRICE, BROWN, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th September 1873.

PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at its Registered Office, No. 5, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of passing the Final Accounts of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA, Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th September 1873.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at its Registered Office, No. 5, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th April 1873.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of the present Directors, who all retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, SADANUND BALCRISHNA, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th September 1873.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

IN THE PRESS, a READY RECKONER progressing pie by pie from 1 pie to 100 Rupees, and rupee by rupee from 10 to 100 Rupees; also a table for converting English into Indian Weight and *vice versa.* Price Rs. 1-12-0. Orders registered by the Compiler.

ALEXANDER MOORHOUSE, B. B. and C. I Railway Office.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

BY APPOINTMENT, ESTABLISHED 1869.

Messrs. WHITE AND CO., ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE,

GENERAL, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING AGENTS, COUNTRY PRODUCE BROKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.

HAVE the pleasure to ANNOUNCE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY and the PUBLIC generally, that they undertake the purchase of Country Produce, Bill Collecting, Clearing and Forwarding Goods, and General Commission Business on the following terms :—

Purchase of Country Produce	2½ per Cent.
Bill Collecting, including all expenses, except Law Charges	7½ ,,
Commission Agency	5 ,,
Goods Cleared and Forwarded, Railway Freight paid, and all Charges collected from Consignee	at 4 as. per package.

We have Agencies at all the principal Railway Stations on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilcund, and Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railways, but the R/R should invariably be sent direct to us at Allahabad.

Orders for Goods forwarded for execution in England and elsewhere at a Commission of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value, all Trade Discounts allowed.

WHITE & Co., Allahabad and Cawnpore.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. 1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS entrusted to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots...	Rs. 14
Regulation Hessian Enamel Boots...	,, 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots ...	,, 30

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than any other House.

Price List forwarded, post-free, on application.

All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

DESCHAMPS AND COMPANY, CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE BOARD MAKERS, GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND MADRAS, (Next to Sassoon's Buildings,) FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDAL—BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1873.

INVITE the attention of the Public to their large STOCK of every description of FURNITURES for Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Offices, Libraries, Billiard Rooms, Durbars, Churches, Messes, Clubs, Camps, &c., &c., &c.

Punkas of every description of the most efficient patterns for cooling Rooms.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs, to be had on application.

DESCHAMPS & Co. have always ready Billiard Tables, Ivory Balls, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Billiard Cloth of the best description, spare Cues, Indiarubber Cushions, Cement-Cuetops, &c., Bagatelle Boards with and without Stand, Croquet sets of different kind, spare Mallet, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a great variety of best gilt Frames and gilt Mouldings, from 7 inches broad to ½ inch, for Oil Paintings, Photographs, &c.; also for Glasses. All kinds of Frames made to order.

Large Pier Glasses, 11 feet by 5 feet, 72 inch by 43 inch 90 inch by 53 inch, Cheval Glasses, Looking Glasses in very rich gilt Frames of all sorts.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large handsome collection of Fans from Paris and China of the richest patterns, and also sundry articles for Presentation, Birth-day, Marriages.

Rich Wall-papers with borders, for Durbar, Theatres, Drawing Room, &c., Punkas, &c., &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have also Chintz, Cretonnes, Silks, Damasks from Lyons, China Velvet, Brocaded Damask, Silk Reps, for State Carriage, stamped Morocco Leather, &c. &c.

Mosaic Pavements and Marble, white and black, and a great variety of sundries; also Garden Pumps, new model, Patent Locks and Padlocks, Porcelain Knobs for half-doors, Picture Nails, Curtain materials, Punka Wheels, Glass Insulator for Piano and Cots, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have also Ice Machines, new pattern, worked by the hand in the same manner as an ordinary pump. It takes 3 minutes to have 2 decanters of Iced water. Ice in blocks can be made also. P. 250.

French Polish made by DESCHAMPS and Co., the best in India, with directions how to use it. They undertake repairing and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large collection of Brussel and Velvet Pile Carpets, with borders to match, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per yard.

The large patronage DESCHAMPS and Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajahs of Travancore and Vizianagram, &c. &c., makes them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—With reference to the NOTICE by Mr. NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY of Hornby Row, Bombay, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the First day of August 1873, to the effect that we have appointed him our SOLE AGENT in Bombay for the SALE of our MEDIO TWIST, we now confirm the same.

JAMES BURTON & SONS, 4, South Gate, Manchester.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE Rs. 2.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR 1873-4.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation :—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets	Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	,,	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	,,	2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED BY THE LAST MAIL A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF CARRIAGE CLOCKS, WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES, STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS, FOR RUPEES 195.

FOR SALE, KEROSINE OIL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, KEROSINE STREET LAMPS, &c.

THE Undersigned have always on hand Universal and VICTORIA and WASHINGTON LAMPS and their ingredients parts, admirably adapted for the use of the Municipalities. Also best refined AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER, and the celebrated Dr. Townsend's COMPOUND EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA, of which latter none is genuine without a Green Ticket with the name of our Firm on the Wrapper. For Terms apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi RailwayCo.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—Punjaub and Delhi Division. Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO., INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO., CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS, Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

52, Old Broad Street, London.

97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that solidity should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for that branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman [who for] many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee [of the best p]ossible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard [Tables and] of the highest [class of every]thing connected with that department of Tables and of every... their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS [IN B]URMAH, CEYLON, AND THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, [AND] THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications [from] a distance from Co. have lately had from parties residing ... on C. L. & Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned [on] C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby ... occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. & Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS, THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER, WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO., Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.

Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (Registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NOTICES.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photochrome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

FRENCH MEDICINES, PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anaemia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S PEPSINE, DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in therapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO, CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhoea, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

Agents :

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, a few Cases VIENNA BEER, in medium sized Bottles, at Rs. 5 8 per dozen.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES, INDIA PALE ALE, DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and ... acquired by long experience. BOTTLED BEERS for export are WM. YOUNGER and Co.'s protected by their Patent Capsules, the only guaranteed genuine ... from most of the leading retail sales, and they are obtainable ... dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED ...749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES EDINBURGH.

... SALE

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for ... at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT ...	Rs. 40	per doz. qts.

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	per doz.	qts.
Liebfrauenmilch	,, 20	,,	,,
Steinwein	,, 20	,,	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 24	,,	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,	,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 30	,,	,,

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9	per doz.	qts.
Chateau de Frands	,, 14	,,	,,
Vray Canon	,, 15-8	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,	,,

VERMOUTH.

Vermouth	Rs. 12	per doz.	qts.

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels of 50 gallons and above Rs. 120 each.

The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

10 Per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amoro Secco ...(Still)	Rs. 12	per doz.	qts.
Brachetto	,, 12	,,	,,
Barolo	,, 12	,,	,,
Nebiolo	,, 12	,,	,,

BRANDIES.

Tricoche & Co., 1866	Rs. 16	per doz.	qts.
Ditto 1865	,, 17	,,	,,
G. Martineau	,, 18	,,	,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	,, 18	,,	,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 18	,,	,,

BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER.

A small quantity on hand. Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ....1s. 10⅜d. to 25/32
Credit Bills, do. ....1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ....1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit, do. ....1s. 10⅝d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ....1s. 10 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞ to 5/16.
Do demand .... 100⅛ to 100 3/16.

On Madras, 90 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 222½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110½ to ⅝
Four & half per cent. 106 3/8
Four per cent. 104⅞
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise .... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ...... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ ,,
Do. do. .... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills .... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper .... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9-0
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Francs Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107⅛ to 107⅞
Gold Lea 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY, AFTERNOON.

THE market opened dull with little inquiry; rates quite unchanged.

London { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 5s. 0d. nominal / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ...... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls ...... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ...... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton / Coffee } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London .... £3 5s. 0d.
Venice .... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste .... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool .... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton .... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ...... £2 10s. 0d. / Seeds ...... £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ...... £2 15s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ...... Rs. 22 per ton. / ,, Opium ...... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ...... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt .... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Neml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
160,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 pct	Do of Bombay New	757½
1,000	500	100	12 pct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	263¾ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	4[illegible] n l.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	125
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,[illegible]
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	885
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,[illegible]
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,1[illegible]
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	270
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	7[illegible]
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,[illegible]
851	9,000	all	25 ps	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	700 *	Fort Press Co.	5,600
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	[illegible]
300	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,0[illegible]
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	[illegible]
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	605
120	2,500	all	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	505
100	1,000	775	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	80 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,400 xd
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	7[illegible]
6,000	1,0	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	[illegible]5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-8-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226½
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	[illegible]	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	5-1	d.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,465
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
200	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	67*	Bombay United	1,170 xd
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	2[illegible]
2,500	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,575 xd
150	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,160
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,245
900	1,000	a	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,260
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,425
600	2,500	400	216p.s	Royal	2,3[illegible]
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,340

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	2,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,4[illegible]
1,000	50	11	1½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	1[illegible]
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
4,000	50	all	1½ ps	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	2[illegible]
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	95	19¼	...	Bank of China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70¼	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been steady, and a small business continues to be done from first hands on account of the Parsee holidays. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 4½ lbs. Rs. 3 4 0
500 ,, ,, ,, (R) 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. ,, 6 0 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. ,, 5 15 6
500 ,, ,, ,, 54 in. 39 yds. 11 lbs. ,, 8 0 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 10 lbs. ,, 7 15 0
2,900 ,, ,, ,, 45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,, 5 0 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegram of the 22nd instant reports the Liverpool market as opening quiet but firm, and sales to the extent of 12,000 bales. The receipts at U. S. ports are given at 4,000 bales, and those at Liverpool at 1,600 only. That of the 20th quotes Dhollera at 6 annas per lb., and there is no change in any description. The market here closed quiet without change in prices. The following purchase has taken place yesterday :—

50 candies Dollerah ....at Rs. 191.

YARNS.

3,600 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30 to 60's............at 2⅜ ar. per lb.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 22th September, 4-3 P.M.; via Turkey, 21st September, 6-10 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 21st September, 5-10 P.M. Cable right Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, Sept. 19

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Columbian (s)	Stead	China, &c.
	Orissa (s)	Pockley	China, &c.
	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Mooltan, to Aden and Suez.
Brig Keerata Roobria, to Cochin and Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22nd SEPTEMBER.

For LIVERPOOL.

Mooltan, s, 75 bales wool, Nursee Khatow; 35 bales wool, Junnadass Cursonjee; 25 bales wool, Gowabhoy Somjee; 114 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co; 47 bales wool, Prajee Vusta; 60 bales wool, Nebraj Nurotum; 52 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 119 bales cotton, Hernarun Maneckram; 550 bales cotton, N Bomanjee; 25 bales wool, Mowjee Ramjee.

For LONDON.

Mooltan, s, 1,600 bags wheat, S Tyabjee & Co; 8 cases fishmaws and 18 bundles horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 9 bales hides, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 31 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 71 packages skins, Hajee Momed Esmail Kemana; 15 bales al—s, Jusub Hajee Gonny; 19 bales hides, Nanseybhoy Gangjee; 19 bundles E teeth, Cunneeram Gopeeram.

For HAVRE.

Mooltan, s, 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee.

For GENOA.

Persia, s, 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

For HONGKONG.

Columbian, s, 80 bales cotton, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaleek; 177 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Orissa, s, 9 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co; 40 chests opium, Hajee Abdool Noor Mahomed; 16 chests opium, Jairazbhy Peerbhoy; 15 chests opium, Hajee Esaac Ellias.

For SHANGHAI.

Orissa, s, 7 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—22nd Sept., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd Sept., 12-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Via Turkey, 21st Sept., 6-10 P.M., Greenwhich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 2 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd Sept., 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 4 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 20th Sept. 1 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 29 hours 8 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd Sept., 11-12 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 42 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 22nd Sept., 4-45 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 14 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 22nd Sept., 2 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours, 14 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd September is as follows :—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	3	14	0	3
,, Kurrachee	1	10	0	1
,, Madras	1	45	0	5

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 22nd September, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-east, thermometer 78, rainfall 10 cents.

CARWAR, 22nd September, 17 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 79, barometer 29·99, rainfall 63 cents.

MANGALORE, 22nd September, 9-40 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-east by north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·76, rainfall 3 inches 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 22nd September, 17 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 85, barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 22nd September, 17-7 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly mild, thermometer 82, rainfall 1 inch 8 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Rustomjee Byramjee, Surgeon Major, Sind Horse, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Bank, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Thorp, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Wetherall, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Gore, Major, 83rd Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE—SEPTEMBER 22.

Day, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 18.)

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr J M Berrill, District Supt of Police, Nimar, from the 2nd Oct 1873, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr G S Chatterton, Offg Asst District Supt of Police, is appointed to officiate as District Supt of Police, Nimar, during the absence on leave of Mr. Berrill, or until further orders.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Sept. 18.)

In accordance with the provisions of Section 26 of Act IV of 1866, notice is hereby given that the Chief Court of the Punjab will hold sittings for the trial of cases in the exercise of its Original Criminal Jurisdiction in the Court-house at Lahore on Saturday, the 1st of November 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and on all succeeding days to which such sittings may be adjourned.

The Revd M E Mills, Chaplain of Murree, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the 1st Nov 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

On the expiration of his privilege leave, the services of the Revd M E Mills are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, with a view to his employment in the Central Provinces.

The Rev A W R Quinlan, Chaplain of Kuldanna, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Murree on the departure of Mr Mills until further orders.

Surg R T Wright, M D, Offg Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica, Lahore Medical School, received charge, on the 1st Sept 1873, of the duties of Civil Surg, Lahore, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg-Maj J B Scriven, proceeded on leave.

Mr T E Ivens, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
COMMANDING P. D. A.
Poona, 20th September, 1873.

In accordance with instructions from Army Head Quarters, dated 2nd ultimo, the following details will rejoin their corps as follows :—

D-C R H A, 3rd Hussars, 13th Regiment N I, for Ahmednuggur, via Dhond, to leave by 9-25 P M train, on Tuesday the 23rd instant.

3-5 R A, 4-6 R A, 5-6 R A, for Bombay, and 6-18 R A, 108th Foot, Deesa and Ahmedabad via Bombay, by 5-20 A M train on Tuesday the 23rd instant.

27th N I, 29th N I, for Kurrachee and Hyderabad, by 5-20 A M train on Wednesday the 24th.

11th N I, 19th N I, 21st N I, for Bombay, by 10 A M train on Wednesday the 24th.

3rd N I, 9th N I, for Ahmedabad via Bombay, by 10 A M train on Monday the 22nd instant.

11th N I, 15th N I, for Chandnee, Malligaum, via Munmar, by 5-20 mail train on Monday the 22nd instant.

All the Details for Mhow—E-C R A, 3rd Hussars, 2-6 R A, 49th Foot and 10th N I., to remain till further order at Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Oct. 18	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.		Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	7	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.			7 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 26	Monday	Nov.	10
	7 P.M.			
Monday	Oct. 6	,,	,,	17
,,	,, 13	,,	,,	24
,,	,, 20	,,	Dec.	1
,,	,, 27	,,	,,	8
,,	Nov. 3	,,	,,	15
		,,	,,	22

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Monday ....Oct. 20 Saturday ....Nov. 15
,, ... ,, 18 ,, ...Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday	Sept. 26	Monday	Oct. 6
Monday	Oct. 27	,,	Nov. 3
,,	Nov. 24	,,	Dec. 1
,,	Dec. 22	,,	,, 29

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)......Rs. 42 0 0
Half Year .... *ditto* ...... ,, 24 0 0
Three Months .... *ditto* ...... ,, 14 0 0
One Month .... *ditto* ...... ,, 5 0 0
One Week .... *ditto* ...... ,, 1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BALKRISHNA—September 21st, at Mumnar, Mr. Balkrishna Ramchandraji, formerly head clerk to the late James J. Berkeley, Esq., Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, of brain fever, deeply regretted.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

KLEINKNECHT—BOOTH—August 21st, at Crossakiel Church, County Meath, Ireland, by the Rev. L. M. Maunsell, A.M., Rector, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Richard Booth, A.M., brother of the bride, Theodore Kleinknecht, Esq., son of the late William Christian Kleinknecht (Kempten, Bavaria), Esq., to Georgina Henriette, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Richard Bell Booth, Rector of same parish.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—PALMER—September 15th, by the Rev Joseph Welland, at the Old or Mission Church, Mr. Thomas S. Smith to Miss Marion Eliza Palmer.

DEATHS.

BRUCE—At Chittagong, Mr. James Edward Bruce, of Pittenweem, aged 67 years, 7 months, and 20 days.

STEVENSON—September 15th, at the Howrah Hospital, of fever, James Stevenson (late of Dundee), Assistant, Baranagore Jute Factory, near Calcutta, aged 31 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1873.

THE termination of the existing mail contract between Her Majesty's Government and the P. and O. Company will be a happy occurrence for India. When that contract was entered into not only was the maximum rate of speed at which first class ocean steamers could be run not considered, but no note was taken of the probable improvement that would take place in steam machinery during the existence of the contract. The agreement between Her Majesty's Government and the P. and O. Company was for a mail service in which a maximum speed was the first consideration. The only way in which the public could be properly served by the Company was by securing a maximum speed, and yet when the contract was made an average of nine miles per hour was considered to be all that was necessary, while no provision was made in the contract for a greater rate of speed when improved machinery was available. It is lamentably true that the contract was made to suit the then existing vessels of the P. and O. Company, without any consideration that it was a mail service which Her Majesty's Government desired to establish. There is some doubt whether the P. and O. Company could not have successfully run its vessels at a greater speed than the contract demanded. We are not now considering whether the Company would have accepted the contract on the existing terms if the average speed per hour had been increased, that is not so much a public question as the question of the rate of speed itself. There are many who believe that the vessels of the Company could have made the passage between Brindisi and Bombay in twenty-four hours less than the contract time, and if this is true some explanation is due to the public as to the reasons which induced Her Majesty's Government to be satisfied with the tardy passages that are now made. Both the mail and passenger service has been steadily increasing since the contract was entered into. Moreover, since the contract was taken up, full cargoes have generally been obtained by the Company, and it is a notorious fact that the Company has altered the construction of its vessels to suit the demands of its merchandize traffic, while the compound engine has been adopted rather as a measure of economy than to secure a higher rate of speed. All the advantages that have resulted from improved machinery during the years in which the contract has continued have been monopolized by the Company. The mail service has certainly gained nothing, for the simple reason that the rate of speed has been fixed as unalterably as the law of the Medes and Persians. The adoption of the compound engine has given increased carrying capacity to the vessels and has resulted in a saving of fuel. These engines give increased rate of speed, but why should the Company increase its fuel charges when it can gain nothing by making quick passages except the empty thanks of grateful passengers? In every way, then, the Company has been permitted to accumulate profits at the expense of the public, and unfortunately these profits have been greatest on the Indian lines. India, then, is much more interested in a new mail service than either China or Australia. Much as we would desire to speak well of the P. and O. Company and to remember the thoroughly seamanlike and gentlemanly character of its officers, we cannot forget that India has been made the special field of the Company's harvests. It is India that has given the increasing number of passengers and the increasing amount of trade to the Company, and for all this India has gained nothing in return. The new ships and new engines were only supplied when the Canal boats were threatening to do injury to the Company by a severe competition. There is nothing to which the Indian public can look forward with pleasure in connection with this mail service contract with the P. and O. Company except its termination. Surely no other contract can be made in the same one-sided way. Above all things a greater rate of speed must be insisted upon. Nothing less should satisfy Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India than a maximum rate of speed such as is maintained by the Transatlantic mail line of steamers, and provision should be made in the contract for increasing the speed from time to time as may be considered fair and reasonable. We will say nothing at present about India being allowed to make the mail arrangements for her own service. It is not at all necessary that the Home Post Office should decide what kind of mail service is necessary for India, nor is it necessary that India should contribute in any way to the mail service for distant provinces with which she is in no way connected. But apart from this question the passage between Brindisi and Bombay should be shortened by three, four, or five days. This both can and should be done, even if some additional outlay is required, which we do not think will be found to be the case if the contract is allowed to be competed for and timely notice is given.

Scarcely more than a fortnight is required to make the journey from Bombay to London if vessels of the highest speed are placed upon the Indian line. The present is the time for inviting a discussion upon the question. Let the owners of the best ships now tell the public what can be done by improved steam navigation and let them offer to take the contract of the Indian mail service. We are quite sure that respectable firms and strong companies would be well backed up by the Indian and the Home public, and an impression would thus be made in time, both upon Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India, and with the result of securing what will never be secured in any other way. We need scarcely enumerate all the advantages that would flow from a rapid communication between England and this country. The receipt of letters in two weeks instead of three is undoubtedly the first in importance, but besides this the boon would be one of the greatest consequence to those who can only get away from England or India for a short time. Take the case of hundreds of men of business who travel between India and England and *vice versa* during a lull in business; of what importance is it to such men to be able to go backwards and forwards and complete their business in a period of six weeks or two months? Take again the case of the Indian official who can only take a run home on what is here known as "three months' privilege leave:" how greatly would such men feel the value of the quick passage which gave them two clear months with their friends, or, what is of more consequence, two clear months in which to rub out some of their tropical constitution? But more than all, and this is what hundreds of good men and brave women would fight for, the opportunity that would allow families to meet where now they sometimes never can meet, would be a victory gained over distance of the happiest kind. More than all the ills of a tropical climate, more than all the discomforts of living amidst an alien and half-civilized race, more than all the sadness of a separation from home, the greatest of all the ills of a long residence in India is undoubtedly the separation of families. It is the sad lot of the European in India to part with the little ones and to exist without their companionship. Who can count the loss of such a bereavement? Children are sent home and parents may never again behold them. Years roll on, and the only communication between parent and child is by letter. The children grow and the time comes when, if parents cannot go to their children, children can come to their parents. But Her Majesty's Government and the P. and O. Company have leagued against parents and children and declared that there shall be no meeting except the parents can go to the children. The time now occupied in performing the sea-journey between Brindisi and Bombay is prohibitory. If this journey could be shortened to four weeks both ways, what a triumph it would be for the European families of India. There is no boon that we know of that could be conferred upon the European in India equal to this, and if we have dwelt upon it, at what some may think to be undue length, let them consider some of the sore evils of a very long separation of families, a separation frequently prolonged to eight, ten, or twelve years.

The necessity for performing the journey in a shorter time between India and England than it is now performed is a necessity of the times in which we live. The existence of the present mail contract between Her Majesty's Government and the P. and O. Company would be simply a disgrace if it were not something very much more serious. Those who made the mail service contract for India, and who are satisfied with the terms upon which it is being carried out, either know nothing of India, or what is worse, care nothing about this country. Trade is half destroyed by it in spite of the counteracting effects of the telegraph; time and money are sadly wasted, and life itself is made more irksome and distressing than is at all necessary. We trust the Press of India will come well to the front to prevent another iniquitous mail contract being entered into with the P. and O. or any other ocean navigation company, such as we now justly complain of, and we trust, too, that the Home Press will lend its prowerful aid in a matter which is of equal importance to England as it is to this unfortunate country. It is not possible to tolerate nine miles per hour when twelve or thirteen can be secured for a mail service for at least nine months out of the year without any difficulty whatever.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE to-day publish a first instalment of the extracts we intend making from the most interesting volume received from our London correspondent by last mail, the Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1871-72. Our correspondent has already furnished our readers with an interesting review of the work in his letter published in Friday's *Gazette*, so that we need do no more at present than call attention to the extract and add that the statement contains chapters full of interesting matter on the following :—Administration and Legislation, Finance, Land Revenue, Agriculture, Irrigation, Communications, Forests, Minerals, Trade and Manufactures, Condition of the People, Police and Justice, Education, Political, Military, Surveys, &c.

A movement is on foot in Calcutta to present a testimonial to Mr. Clarke, Executive Engineer to the Municipality, who is on the eve of retiring to England. The drainage and the water-supply of the city are attributed solely to his exertions.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICA.

LONDON, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

The Empress of Austria is seriously indisposed.

LONDON, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

The Home Commercial Houses are unaffected by the panic in America, but great alarm prevails on the German Bourses.

The British troops have commenced cutting the road from Cape Coast to Coomassie.

OBITUARY.—Doctor Auguste Nelaton and Professor Donati.

NEW YORK, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

The excitement which had abated yesterday morning has been revived by the suspension of the Union Trust Company through defalcations by the Secretary and the refusal of the Clearance House to take measures for mutual assistance.

The Banks and Stock Exchange are closed in order to facilitate a settlement.

NEW YORK, 22ND SEPT., MORNING.

It is officially announced that Government has decided to buy an unlimited amount of five twenty bonds at par in gold to allay the panic.

BY a special telegram from Simla we learn that the Viceroy started at nine o'clock yesterday morning for Narkundi. He is accompanied by Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant Hope, A. D. C.; and Mr. Macnabb. He is expected to return on the 2nd October.

THE new palace which Maharajah Scindhia is erecting at Gwalior is said to be an exact copy of Government House in Calcutta. There are at present nine thousand men at work on it.

THE *North-West Herald*, now a weekly journal, will appear twice a week after the 1st of next month. There will be no increase of the sub scription rates to correspond with this change.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Calcutta to present a testimonial to Mr. Clarke, Executive Engineer to the Municipality, who is on the eve of retiring to England. The drainage and the water-supply of the city are attributed solely to his exertions.

A TRADER who started from Yarkand on the 6th July arrived at Akbagh on the 1st instant. He reported that all was quiet in Eastern Turkistan at the time of his departure from Yarkand, and that the Atalik Ghazi and the Dadkhwah were at Kashgar.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that at the Paris Jockey Club the late narrow escape from drowning of Prince Arthur is put down as a deliberate attempt at suicide, caused by his mother having refused her sanction to his engagement to Princess Thyra, to whom he is devotedly attached.

THE September number of the *Grant College Students' Journal*, which reached us a few days ago, is replete with interest. Apart from the purely medical and surgical contributions, there is the first part of a paper on Popular Superstitions. Not the least attractive feature in this useful journal is the clear and neat typography.

No mails were received yesterday from Sholapoor. The accident to the G. I. P. train, which we report fully in another column, accounts for the non-arrival of the Sholapoor mails; and as to those from Madras, heavy floods somewhere on the Madras Railway delayed the mail train so long that the G. I. P. train left Raichore without waiting longer for it.

Indian Public Opinion:—Mr. W. H. Rattigan, M.A., PH.D., Barrister-at-Law, till lately a pleader of the Chief Court, arrived at Lahore yesterday, (Sept. 18) fresh [illegible] *alma mater*, Rostock, and the Inns of Court. We understand that Mr. Rattigan, intends resuming at Lahore his practice, which before he left for Europe was one of the largest and most lucrative at the Punjab Bar.

THE Foreign Secretary returned to Simla on Thursday night after a highly satisfactory interview with the Yarkand Envoy, who is greatly elated with the success of his mission to Constantinople, the ends of which, he asserts, were eminently furthered by the influence of the British Minister there. The Envoy left Umballa on Wednesday night to overtake Mr. Forsyth at Leh by double marches, halting only two days in Cashmere.

THE *Pioneer* has been announcing that cholera has been prevailing at Sutna, but there has been no case at that place. Sutna is perfectly healthy and cholera only prevails in a mild form at Sohawul, four miles to the westward, as we have already stated. At Sohawul there have been 28 cases and 6 deaths, but the outbreak is so mild that it is hoped it will spread no further. Nagode has had cholera for three months, but so far as we have observed, the *Pioneer*, though only about a hundred miles distant, has never even mentioned the fact.

IN the last *Punjab Gazette* we observe an advertisement published by the Commissioner of Lahore, offering the translator of his Court to any one requiring his services, in the event of certain proposals for the reorganization of his office, which he has made to Government, being sanctioned. Under the Commissioner's reorganization scheme, the post of translator is to be abolished, and the duties of the post are to be made over to another official. It therefore becomes necessary, the Commissioner says, "to find a post for the present man, as he has done fourteen years' good service (eight in this post) and can be recommended."

FROM Swat we (*Indian Public Opinion*) hear through our Peshawur correspondent, that the village of Mullye Kotha, which is a famous "Wahabee" haunt in the Eusufzaie country, has been visited by a Moollah with the object of exciting the Wahabees and instigating them to change their creed. Owing to this a serious disturbance has taken place between the two rival "Moollahs," or priests, which resulted in the Wahabee priest being expelled from his village. He has however been joined by several of his village people and many Hindoostanees, who took refuge in this village in 1857. It is said to be the intention of the latest arrived "Moollah" to attack the Wahabees and, if possible, to destroy them.

A DISTRESSING accident occurred at Silchar on the 12th instant. Dr. Lang, who only came out from England and joined the regiment at Cachar in March last, was drowned while bathing in the river. It is reported that Dr. Lang and Captain Maidman went out together for their morning bath at about 11 A.M., and that whilst bathing the young Doctor got beyond his depth, and called out for assistance. Two sepoys, who were in attendance, went in at once and caught hold of him; but were unable to bring him to shore. His body was found in the afternoon, close to the spot where he was bathing. He has left a young widow, to whom the shock is terrible.

WE are glad to see that the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has taken a decided move toward stopping some of the cruelties which are daily practised in the bazaars on animals other than horses and bullocks. A notice has been published that from one month after the warning, the officers of the Society will arrest and prosecute anyone found carrying fowls by their legs with their heads hanging down, or selling pigeons and other birds with their wings twisted round and hooked into each other. The community of Calcutta is earnestly solicited to co-operate with the Society. We sincerely regret there is no similar Society in Bombay.

THE *Deccan Herald*:—Quinine is becoming scarce and valuable in India, notwithstanding the efforts made by Government to cultivate the plant from which the medicine is derived. It is found that large quantities of quinine mysteriously disappear—two apothecaries in Calcutta have just been arrested on a charge of stealing a large quantity—and the medical authorities are devoting very serious attention to the best means of discovering where the quinine goes to. We hope that these strict measures will not render them more careful than they are now as to the regulation of the quantity really used in our hospitals. These are now strict enough in all conscience.

A CASE of much interest has just been tried in Calcutta. The Justices of the Peace prosecuted a Baboo for not complying with their order to pull down a verandah overhanging a public road. The defendant had asked and obtained permission to rebuild certain premises, which had been in existence for fifty years, "in the same position and of exactly the same dimensions" as they were before. While the work was in progress the Justices warned the defendant that the new verandah, which was part of the house, was projecting two inches and a half more than the old one had done. The projection was thereupon reduced in accordance with the order. When the verandah was finished the defendant was served with a fresh notice that as he had failed to rebuild his verandah according to the conditions under which the rebuilding was sanctioned, he must pull it down. The objection was that the new verandah had been erected at a height of 15ft. 6in., whereas the height of the old verandah was 8ft. 3in. The verandah had not been pulled down as ordered, and hence the suit was instituted. For the defence it was contended that the spirit of the conditions had been conformed to, for that the first floor had been raised from 8ft. in. to 15ft. 6in., and the verandah could not have been made at all if it had not been made on a level with the first floor; also that the increased height was an improvement and made the verandah less of an obstruction than it had been before. The magistrate dismissed the suit and condemned as unjust and oppressive the conduct of the Justices, who, he said, ought to give every assistance to people who are inclined to improve their premises. His Worship added—"I cannot omit to observe here that the Justices, while watching so carefully and studiously the construction of the verandah as to notice its projection by inches, remained quite silent until after the defendant had finished his building and verandah as to the question of height which they have now raised and urged as the ground under which they are entitled to compel the defendant to dismantle his verandah. Common sense would suggest that this protracted silence on their part would lead any body, as it appeared to have led the defendant, to believe, that the change of the height of the floor, and of the verandah in consequence, was not objected to in the least."

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 29TH AUGUST.

BY mistake the publication of the following has been delayed :—

BUSINESS still continues singularly dull, and, although an occasional revival is announced from other parts of the country—for instance from some of the iron districts where fresh orders have been received—the entire volume of trade is at present rather reduced. I am pleased, however, to be able to report an improvement in one essential respect, namely, the prospect of our coal supply, which lies at the very root of our industrial progress, or rather, it would be more correct to say, existence: not that there is any likelihood of coals being immediately cheaper; during the remainder of this year, and probably well into next, we shall have high prices and be at the mercy of the working miners. But there is nevertheless the beginning of a change for the better; and tha[illegible] is something. First of all, although the col[illegible] try, only too successfully, to limit the outp[illegible] as much as they can, and make the public [illegible] from hand to mouth, new pits are being opened in numbers, and fresh deposits of coal to an almost boundless extent are discovered. Only a day or two back a commencement was made of an entirely new series of coal mines in North Warwickshire—a locality hitherto neglected—a vast coal-field having been examined by the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers. This district is between Coventry and Mineaton and has been reported upon by Professor Hull, who states that it covers an area of 30 square miles, that the seam is 26 feet thick, and that the aggregate quantity of coal still available is no less than 418,000,000 tons. In all about thirty new collieries on a large scale are now being sunk, or are about to be sunk, on which is known as the Midland Coal-field, at each of which the output will be over 1,000 tons a day. Similar extensions are being made in all the coal mining districts of the Kingdom, so that the reserve of fuel is constantly on the increase. Of course this of itself does not solve the difficulty of labour directly; but it affects the point very powerfully indirectly, for the knowledge that boundless supplies are close at hand in more accessible positions than some of the fields lately worked must act as a powerful warning to the men not to push their demands too far. When the public once know that the sources of fuel are so abundant as to be practically inexhaustible they will not long pay famine prices for it, and the crotchets or selfish obstinacy of a few thousand miners will certainly not be allowed to stand in the way. Moreover, the acquisition of immensely large and untouched coal-fields will stimulate the inventiveness of owners to discover means of rendering themselves independent of working miners. Thus coal-cutting machines, of which I have more than once spoken, will get into favour. In the Midland and Northern districts it appears these machines are being made as fast as possible, and orders for them are constantly coming to hand. As one such instrument can cut as much mineral in a day as twelve men can in a week the nature of the gain may be imagined. When all the leading collieries have one each at work, the result will be that, supposing the colliers do no more than they are now doing the output will be very greatly increased and prices must fall, or stocks will accumulate; if, on the other hand, the men strike the masters and the public will be comparatively independent and can wait until the strikers listen to reason. Every thing depends upon the machine proving a practical success, for if it does, the use will constantly extend and the owners will acquire greater freedom. If, as seems very probable, the output of coal be increased simultaneously with a falling off in our iron industry, the effect of course will be all the greater and more rapid.

In previous letters I have spoken of the serious diminution in the demand for our iron from the United States. The American papers are now calling attention to this prominently, and they are with perfect justice pointing out that the same causes which have given their makers entire command over their home markets are still at work and are always getting more efficacious, so that the Pennsylvania iron masters will soon undersell their English rivals in other markets than those of the States merely. They point out that during the first six months of 1872, when the iron trade was in its usual condition, England exported to the United States 444,000 tons of iron, valued at nearly twenty millions of dollars in gold. Subsequently to that period the great change came over the trade, which has been so remarkable an incident in the world's traffic, and the export for the first half of 1873 was reduced to only 228,000 tons, valued at a little over fourteen millions of dollars—the secret of the decrease being shown in the proportionate increase of cost of the iron. I believe the case might be put much more strongly, for the falling off has gone on since the close of June, the return for July being worse than any previous month. The progress of this movement, the issue of which it is so difficult to foretell, is well worth watching.

The four forgers on the Bank of England were convicted on Thursday and sentenced to penal servitude for life—a terrible punishment, but not out of proportion to the offence. Macdonnell, the brain of the conspiracy, made a long, able, and most interesting speech, admitting his own guilt and that of George Bidwell, but pleading for the [illegible] of Austin Bidwell, whose conscience it appears was roused into tardy action by a shocking railway accident in France from which he received serious injury. Macdonnell declared—and I for one believe him—that the idea of prosecuting forgers on such a scale against the Bank of England was not formed before they came to England, but was suggested by what they saw of the loose way in which the business of bill discounting was carried on here as compared with their own country. In the U[illegible] States, it appears, bills when left for di[illegible] are sent out by the bankers to the drawe[illegible] acceptors to be initialled as valid—a most [illegible] tive precaution, utterly awanting here. [illegible] donnell was struck by the carelessness [illegible] which all this was done in England, and a[illegible] saw that if suspicion could be lulled to [illegible] everything else would follow easily en[illegible] If this confession is not true it bears proba[illegible] on its face, and has created much interest [illegible] I believe it will be followed by an imme[illegible] remodelling of our practice in these resp[illegible] and that the banks and discount houses [illegible] henceforth take steps by testing the genuin[illegible] of certain bills out of an entire batch to [illegible] deception impossible. Macdonnell and h[illegible] sociates, however, are by no means the [illegible] paratively fresh hands at this descripti[illegible] work, which his speech seemed to infer. [illegible] pears from the information the Bank so[illegible] have picked up that he and Austin [illegible] two years ago effected a forgery on the [illegible] Ireland for £3,000, and soon after by [illegible] means swindled Messrs. Heywood of Ma[illegible] out of a large sum. They then left Engl[illegible] came back next year, and by forged le[illegible] introduction in the name of the leadin[illegible] here got about £8,000 from houses in Fra[illegible] Germany. They then came back to Lon[illegible] soon after sailed for Buenos Ayres, wh[illegible] got £10,000 from a firm by means of [illegible] letter of introduction of the London an[illegible] minster Bank. As for Nayes, who after [illegible] exploit joined the gang, it turns out tha[illegible] been sentenced to seven years' impriso[illegible] New Jersey for forgery, but was, on the [illegible] entreaties of his friends, released in Ma[illegible] year. These particulars show how much [illegible] tile men have gained by the entire pa[illegible] put comfortably out of the way for th[illegible] their natural lives.

In one of my letters I alluded to [illegible] lex system of telegraphy, which th[illegible] Telegraph Company had introduced [illegible] land line, and which they then [illegible] ed to be able to adopt to the subma[illegible] cables also. They have succeeded in thi[illegible] so far that they can now use it on the sections between Lisbon and Gibraltar and Malta and Alexandria, and they hope to get it worked on the longer sections, namely, Gibraltar and Malta and Suez to Bombay. By this plan, as was previously explained, messages can be sent simultaneously both ways on the same wire, and the carrying capacity of a submarine cable is virtually doubled. It follows that one cable will do what two were formerly needed to accomplish, so that competitive schemes are more superfluous than ever. This is good enough news for the lines in possession of the field, but not wholly satisfactory to the public, who want reduced fares, and believe they will not get them until the present virtual monopoly is abolished. However, I fancy the existing companies are well enough disposed to make concessions as soon as their systems are complete, and they can develope sufficient traffic to keep what may be called the trunk lines well employed.

The Globe scheme which I have so often mentioned is now fairly floated and is a success. Of the total 300,000 shares, making £3,000,000 capital, 224,532 have been allotted, 216,652 of these being in exchange for shares in other companies, and the remainder cash subscriptions. Since the list was closed numerous private applications have been received, and at the meeting held yesterday the report stated that it was be[illegible] capital would soon be made up. [illegible] lieved the enti[illegible] portance. The scheme This is of considerable im[illegible] smooth- only requires to be fairly started to wor[illegible] ly of itself, since the dividends from the companies whose shares are held will flow in without any effort, and after it is afloat and the shares are at a premium a fresh creation of capital will take place. There can be little doubt that with the facilities the directors will possess of buying up shares all the Eastern and most of the Atlantic Companies will be absorbed in this association before a year is over, and then the others will gradually if slowly follow suit. A reduction of fares will be more practicable with every fresh absorption, since the expense of management will be reduced if not altogether done away with.

The cotton market has been somewhat firmer within the last two days, mainly from the effect that the reduced quantity of American cotton at Liverpool naturally has. Holders are fortified by the calculation that the stock will be much more seriously reduced during the next two months. The actual position, however, is this. Last year the stock of American cotton on the 22nd August was 239,450 bales, but by the end of October it had run down to 63,000 bales. This year the quantity at the same date was 319,940 bales, and there are now 29,000 bales more at sea than at the corresponding period last year. Consequently we are approaching September with a visible supply of fully 100,000 bales of American over the total apparent twelve months ago. It is true that the entire stock of all kinds of cotton is 131,400 bales *less* than it was a year since (when the available supply of Surats was particularly heavy), but if we have in hand 108,500 bales East India cotton *less* than in 1872, we have at sea 83,000 bales *more*. The probability would seem to be that the stock of American will not be reduced to such a narrow compass as was experienced last year, that the pinch will not be at all so severe. This probability, however, rests upon the assumption that the prospects of the American crop will continue, as they are generally regarded at present, favourable, and, therefore, that spinners will not suffer themselves to be drawn into buying on a scale exceeding their immediate requirements. But should American crop prospects become overclouded by and by, an active competition would arise between spinners and speculators, and the stock would be rapidly absorbed.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

WE had a light shower of rain on the 17th, which had the effect of rendering the weather close and steamy.

Mr. Jardine has returned from Poona and will remain here until the 5th of next month, when he will proceed to Bombay to take up his appointment as Registrar of the High Court.

The following notification has been issued in the *Agency Gazette* published yesterday :—

"It is notified under instructions from Government that the Political Officers in Kattywar are in future to be addressed officially as follows :—

1. The Political Assistants are to be addressed as first, second, or third Assistant Political Agents in charge of the . . . . . . Prant.

2. Officers in charge of Native States during minority are to be addressed as Assistant Political Agent in charge of the . . . . State.

3. The Extra Assistants of the Political Agent are to be called Deputy Assistants to the Political Agent."

To such of your readers as are unacquainted with Goojeratee, I may as well explain that the term "Prant" signifies District.

The *Poona Observer* in its issue of 16th instant would imply that the prisoners undergoing trial at Porebunder have committed the crimes imputed to them during the administration of the Acting Political Agent, and on that belief considers that the state of the country was not quite so calm as is represented in his annual report. Your contemporary labours under a grave error in holding that view, since I can assure him, without fear of contradiction, that the dacoities referred to were committed nearly two years ago.

Mr. Peile, with portion of his office establishment, will leave for Ballachcrry on the coast in the early part of next month.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] DEBTS OF THE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.

[illegible] pondent at Simla writes on the 18th [illegible] the Imperial Legislative Council which was [illegible] Simla to-day, Mr. Hobhouse made an im[illegible] speech on his motion for leave to introduce [illegible] provide for the liquidation of the debts of His [illegible] he Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and for his [illegible] ainst legal process. In explaining the [illegible] the measure, Mr. Hobhouse referred to [illegible] into which the Nawab Nazim had, by [illegible] nd extravagance, plunged his affairs, [illegible] mating, however, that in the observa[illegible] about to make it was far from his wish to [illegible] g which might give pain to the Nawab or [illegible] er of his family. He described the present [illegible] of the Nawab Nazim's affairs as "a scan[illegible] tate of things which could only be put an end [illegible] ome special remedy," and in the course of his [illegible] ks stated that although the Nawab, since he had [illegible] ained his majority in 1848, had drawn from the [illegible] blic funds a yearly income of seven lakhs of rupees, [illegible] he sum he received from a considerable pro[illegible] attached to the Nazimate, his debts, on [illegible] the Agent at Moorshedabad, amounted [illegible] l to upwards of 23 lakhs of rupees, and [illegible] mount, so far as could be ascertained, [illegible] eded 30 lakhs. In the course of his [illegible] obhouse glanced cursorily at the prior [illegible] family and its possessions, in order, first, [illegible] ether by the measure he proposed to intro[illegible] would be doing what was just to the existing [illegible] tors of the Nawab Nazim; and secondly, whether [illegible] as just or right that the Indian taxpayer should be [illegible] ted "for the purpose of meeting the extravagance [illegible] reckless individual." In reference to these two [illegible] s Mr. Hobhouse's remarks went to show that the [illegible] ion of the creditors would be improved, while the [illegible] c would be gainers, not only by the stoppage of [illegible] awab Nazim's extravagance, but by the Govern[illegible] 's entering upon the management of his income, [illegible] eing that it was applied to the proper purposes [illegible] ot expended on the selfish objects of an individual. [illegible] Hobhouse was also of opinion that the policy of [illegible] g discretionary grants from time to time out of the public revenues for the maintenance of old Indian families, like that of the Nawab Nazim, was attended by one great drawback, namely, the tendency of persons so situated to be extremely careless in money matters; and this opinion he indisputably supported.

Mr. Inglis, who as your telegram stated, had arrived early in the week at Simla, was present at the Council and was added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Administrator-General's Act (XXIV. of 1867.)

NATIVE AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Co. are always howling about the injustice of making natives go to England to compete for the Civil Service, but they seem to forget that this is only a temporary disadvantage. They go to England for a few years in the prime of life and then live for 25 years in their own country. How glad Englishmen would be if they could do the same!

Again, as to pensions, where is the justice of giving the same amount to Englishmen and Natives who do their work in the very land they would choose out of all the world? Thus they get a double advantage—live in their own country and get as much pay and pension as if they had hardships to endure. S.

THE HOGG DIVORCE CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was glad to see in your issue of 20th Sept. the first letter which has yet appeared protesting against the abuse heaped upon the unfortunate Mr. Hogg. My sympathies also are with that gentleman in his painful position. It is a monstrous thing to say that the greatest of our public institutions may be made a means for the encouragement of the greatest of our domestic calamities. Abstracting a letter from the Post Office is of course a very grave offence, but it is not a greater offence than disobedience of military orders. The result may often be held to justify the breaking of the law in all affairs human. We all know what would have become of Nelson had he failed at Copenhagen. We also know how willingly the nation covered his wilful and serious offence because of his success. The detection of crime is paramount to all things, and the judge very properly, I think, qualified the breach of the law in this instance. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Hogg would have touched any other communication. He was justified at all hazards in detecting his wife's crime the instant his suspicions had been sufficiently aroused, and I think any man in the same painful position would have acted similarly if *satisfied* that circumstances warranted extreme measures. No lady absolutely bent upon innocence could have acted as Mrs. Hogg acted, or have gone to the places (some of them doubtful places) she was tracked to. If so, then we must doubt her sanity, for what sane woman would risk her reputation for nothing? She must have known, or ought to have known, that the world is not very charitable in such matters, and does not as a rule believe in Platonic virtue. I have read the case carefully, and I have no doubt that both judge and jury did their duty. I quite think with your correspondent that much harm to morality may follow from this ill-judged sympathy to this unfortunate woman. P.

BOMBAY.

From 1st October the charge for the insertion of domestic occurrences in the *Bombay Gazette* will be Rs. 2.

During the week ending 13th instant there were 59 births and 130 deaths at Ahmedabad.

Rain at Kaira.—The total fall of rain registered at Kaira up to the 13th instant amounted to 20 inches.

A Surat paper contradicts the statement that a third Spinning and Weaving Company is to be started there.

One of the oldest native mercantile firms at Surat intends to open banking establishments at Bombay, Poona, and Malligaum.

The Weather at Surat.—A correspondent states that last week there was no rain at Surat. Fever prevailed in some parts of the city.

European Vagrants.—Yesterday there were thirty European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

The Parsee Murder Case.—The trial of Nusserwanjee Nowrojee on a charge of murder will take place before the Chief Justice on Thursday next.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, since his return from Poona on Saturday, has been suffering from rheumatism and slight fever.

Torturing an Animal.—A hack buggy driver named Abdool Russool was yesterday fined by Mr. Nana Morojee in the sum of seven rupees, for cruelly torturing his horse.

Suicide.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Bhendy Bazaar concerning the death of Coolsum, woman. The jury found that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

A Woman Poisoned at Ahmedabad.—A native woman is now in the custody of the police at Ahmedabad, on a charge of having attempted to murder a woman of the goldsmith caste by poisoning her.

A Deserter.—John Green, a seaman of the ship Sir Walter Scott, was yesterday charged with deserting from the ship, and was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Salt Department.—Mr. Brunton, Assistant Health Officer to the Municipality, has been offered a post in the Salt Department worth Rs. 700 a month. It is not known whether Mr. Brunton will accept it or not.

Accident.—A native lad, about three years of age, accidentally fell out of a window of the first storey of a house on Nowrojee Hill on Sunday and was seriously hurt. The boy was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Voluntarily Causing Hurt.—A native resident of Kaira was sentenced the other day by Mr. Oomedram, full-power magistrate, to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt by cutting the nose of his wife.

The Native Assistant at Pahlunpoor.—Mr. Maharootee Bhoojungrao, who was recently appointed to the post of Assistant to the Political Agent of the Pahlunpoor Agency, has been invested with the powers of a second-class magistrate in that district.

A Noted Thief.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced a notorious character, named Jacob Cumall, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing from the person of Gunnesh Bhasker a purse containing twelve annas.

Sad Accident at Sholapoor.—We hear that a permanent way inspector named Flead was drowned in the Moteebaugh tank at Sholapoor on Sunday, the boat in which he was sailing having upset. The body was found the same evening between five and six o'clock.

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace.—We understand that it is proposed to appoint Mr. Hingley, chief clerk to the Senior Magistrate, as clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, but it has not yet been decided what salary should be attached to the appointment.

Among the passengers by the mail steamer Tanjore, which sailed on Friday last, were General and Mrs. Addison, who had arrived from Kurrachee the same day. The General, we understand, only accompanies Mrs. Addison as far as Alexandria. He will then return and go back to Kurrachee.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a Mahomedan named Babun Russool was charged with assaulting one Shaik Dawood Mahomed by means of a stick. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The House of Correction.—There were 376 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 138 were under sentences from the High Court, 197 from the Magistrates of Police, 36 from Military Courts-Martial, and 5 from Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners, 95 were Europeans and the remaining 281 were natives.

Burglary.—A Moosulman named Bahadhur Abdool Ali, a druggist, reported to the police that on Saturday night some persons entered his shop by removing two wooden bars out of a window, and stole therefrom a quantity of silver buttons and gilt bracelets &c., valued at Rs. 300. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

Death from Drowning.—On Sunday morning the body of a Mahomedan, about forty-five years old, was found in the harbour near the Custom House Bunder. There was no clothing on the body, and no person came forward to identify it. A Coroner's inquest was held the same day on the body, but stands adjourned to enable the police to make further inquiry into the matter.

Drunk and Incapable.—James Shea, a European, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Price, with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in a public place. He admitted the offence, and being an old offender was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. This man has been nearly twelve times in jail before for similar offences.

Lord Emanuel Gordon.—It is not very long ago since we noticed that the above extraordinary individual had re-appeared in Poona. Mr. Cosmo Innes, Executive Engineer Nizam's State Railway, Shahabad Station, G. I. P. Railway, writes to the *Times of India* that poor Lord E. Gordon was found dead at Chinchulpett, a village on the railway, on the 8th September. Nothing was found upon him but a Bible and a packet of letters. On the fly leaf of the Bible is his name in full, Francis David Lord Emanuel Gordon. Mr. Innes will be glad to hand these over to the poor man's friends if he has any. It is thought probable that he perished from cold and want.—*Deccan Herald.*

It's Hard to Eat the Leek!—The *Sind News* says—"The return of Nooroodeen Khan to Lus Beyla, and his reconciliation with the Khan of Khilat, who has conferred the district of Jahlavan on him, are significant facts, when taken in connection with the fact that Nooroodeen three years ago was the bitterest enemy the Khan had. Nooroodeen was the man who proceeded to Khandahar for the purpose of securing the sympathies of the Cabul Ameer, and enlisting his support in the cause of the disaffected chieftans of Beloochistan. Nooroodeen now is high in favour with the Khan, and he has, we are informed, represented to the Khan the necessity for immediately causing the release of the Jam of Lus Beyla; the Khan has expressed his willingness to have the Jam restored to his former position. The only opposition to this, report says, is that of the Sind authorities, who persist, against the wish of the Khan, in detaining the Jam in British territory. We would advise our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* to put all these facts before the public in as conspicuous a way as he did his paragraph about our premature announcement of the release of the Jam. Our contemporary seemingly chuckled over the idea that we would be sadly discomfited when we came to know that our protégé was still under surveillance. The particulars we have furnished above will perhaps satisfy him that we had some grounds for believing what we published. Nooroodeen Khan, we may as well mention, is a staunch friend of the Jam of Lus Beyla. Nothing has been heard of late of Ali Khan Jamote, the rebel chief who usurped the powers of Government in Lus Beyla. We learn that he is still in that province, having now obtained the object of his wishes, namely, the restoration of Nooroodeen and the triumph of the cause of the Belooch chieftains." The *Sindian* says—"The *Gazette* admits that the Jam of Lus Beyla, is now at Poona, and this fact no doubt gave rise to the rumour about his having been restored to freedom. We can assure our contemporary that the disappointment we feel at the information we received turning out incorrect is as keen as our delight was great when we learned the tidings of the unfortunate Jam's release. However, not so fast, brother *Gazette*; the day will come, and is not perhaps far distant, which will witness the triumph of our cause. Triumph we must, sooner or later."

HIGH COURT.—23rd September.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

FOR INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Dallas—Bapoo Essoo v Lingu, wife of Bapoo Essoo.

SHORT CAUSES.

686-72—M. M. Munshi—Govind Balcristna v Poondlic Narayen and others—Ardaser Framjee.

276-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Thavurdas Khemchund v Lalchund Megbjee and another—No appearance.

479-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Shri Mahaluxmi Vahoojee, widow v Thucker Goculdas Lilladhur—No appearance.

499-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Mooljee Jaitha and others v Pandapa Kessow—No appearance.

527-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Virjee Jairam v Vullubdas Jaitha and another—No appearance.

532-73—In person—Balcristna Nuthoba v Gungabai, widow—No appearance.

558-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jamsetjee Nowrojee v Dosibai, widow—No appearance.

563-73—A. Framjee—Abdool Rahiman Hafez, &c., and another v Hajee Cassum Mahomed and others—Jefferson and Payne.

567-73—K. Morojee—Dhunbai, widow v Mooljee Sodew and others—No appearance.

581-73—Tyebjee and Sayani—Kikhuvalall Dhurumlall v Purtabsing Balakedas and others—No appearance.

602-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Karsidass Rajaram v Runchordas Morarjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

615-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essa bin Khullifa v Sullaman Sallay and others.

610-73—M. H. Khan—Succaram Kessow B. v Eduljee Adurjee H.—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

LONG CAUSES.

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kesoredas v The Secretary of State in Council—Mr C Peile (Part heard).

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Laud v Ramrutton Sukharam—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard.)

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancooverbai, widow,—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Mathoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

We regret to learn that the mail train from Sholapoor met with an accident the night before last, for the following particulars concerning which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Conder, General Traffic Manager. It appears that the train was running at the usual speed and in due course until it arrived at about the 230 mileage, between Keim and Barsee, and there owing to heavy floods it ran off the road. There seems to be little doubt that the whole of the ballast at this place had been washed away in front of a culvert under the line, and when the weight of the engine came upon the rails they of course gave way and the train was precipitated into the break. Unfortunately the consequences were very serious—two native 3rd class passengers were killed; two others were seriously injured, and five more slightly so. The head guard of the train (a European), who was in the front brake was somewhat seriously injured also. All necessary assistance was of course sent at once. The carriages of the train were a great deal damaged, and the consequences might have been still worse. There seems, as far as can be ascertained at present, to be no blame attached to anybody. It was very dark, nearly midnight, and the driver would know nothing of any danger until the mischief had happened. Owing to the heavy floods on the Madras Railway the through mails and through passengers from that line did not reach Raichore in time to catch the G. I. P. up mail of yesterday, and therefore none of those passengers were in the train that met with the mishap.

A special telegram received by us from Poona late last night gives the number killed as three and the injured as thirteen.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Orissa, Captain W. H. Pockley, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and the following cargo:—2,017 chests opium, 10 cwts. ivory, and sundries.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, 1,417 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of about 3,048 bales cotton, 51 cwts. horns, 20½ chests opium, and sundries.

The Ship William Fairbairn, 1,293 tons, Captain Augustus Ferguson, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Liverpool (June 12th) brought a cargo of 1,413 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Edward Bates & Co.

The ship Arundel, 1,249 tons, Captain E. Salmon which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Calcutta (June 28th) brought a cargo of 4 bundles baskets, 42 bags lac, 170 bales patch leave, 1 ivory safe, 149 planks, 2 packages merchandise, 17 case hardware, 19 packages rope, 376 slabs spelter, 375 bales jute, 3,059 packages gunnies, and 17,466 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Davidas Lulloobhoy.

The s. s. Euphrates, 803 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with Major G. Gore (1st class) and nine deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—19 packages indigo, 1 box silver ware, 30 bales wool, 5 bundles skins, 8 bundles hides and skins, 167 pieces ivory, 4 packages merchandise, and some other packages transhipment cargo for different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time. H. M.	High Water. Height. IN. FT.	September.	Low Water. Time. H. M.	Low Water. Height. IN. FT.
0 5 m	5 5	Tuesday......... 23	6 8 m	5 4
0 11 a	5 7		6 23 a	6 1
0 36 m	5 7	Wednesday ... 24	6 37 m	4 11
0 36 a	5 5		6 50 a	6 4
1 9 m	5 8	Thursday 25	7 9 m	4 5
1 1 a	5 1		7 16 a	6 4
1 43 m	5 3	Friday 26	7 39 m	3 6
1 25 a	4 6		7 47 a	6 3
2 21 m	4 10	Saturday 27	8 13 m	2 7
1 54 a	3 9		8 23 a	5 10
3 8 m	4 1	Sunday 28	8 53 m	1 6
2 22 a	2 9		9 4 a	5 2
4 7 m	3 4	Monday......... 29	9 45 m	0 6
3 2 a	2 0		10 1 a	4 8

Moon—First Quarter, 29th, 7h. 46m. P.M.

CRICKET.

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

This match took place in Sattara on Thursday, September 18th, and had been looked forward to with great interest, not only by the members of the Sattara Gymkhana Club, but also by cricketers generally in the district of Poona. The weather being fine there was a large turn-out of spectators, who were doubtless further attracted by the fame of the Military, and the fact that the Civil had got together a team which, for batting at least, is at present second to none in India. A few comments on the run of the game will suffice. The Civil having won the toss selected to bat, and shortly after 10 o'clock commenced their first innings. This occupied them till well nigh 12 o'clock. Runs, as may be imagined, came very slowly, owing entirely to the close manner in which the Military team bowled and fielded. The innings only amounted to 46. On the play of the Military we would briefly remark as follows. Messrs. Solomon and Turner did not play up to their usual "tall" form, and was disposed of for few runs. But Messrs. Turner and Porter bowled admirably, the fielding was excellent, and some good judgment was shown by Major Gillespie in placing the field. So a very pleasant and well contested game, in which some excellent fielding was shown on both sides, ended in favour of Military by two wickets.

CIVIL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. Ozanne, b Turner	11	l.b.w, b Porter	4
" Reinold, c Mitchell, b Porter	2	b Porter	0
" Gibson, b Turner	6	l.b.w, b Turner	1
" Vidal, c Tye, b Turner	15	b Turner	2
" Grant, b Porter	1	c Solomon, b Turner	7
" Young, b Porter	0	b Turner	0
" Adams, c Gillespie, b Porter	3	b Turner	6
" Candy, b Turner	2	run out	0
" Davidson, not out	0	b Turner	0
" McTier, b Turner	1	b Turner	17
Dr. Davidson, absent	0	not out	1
Byes &c	5		3
Total	46	Total	41

MILITARY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C. M. Solomon, b Ozanne	3	b Ozanne	8
J. Taylor, b Adams	7	b Adams	3
Pte. Tye, run out	3	c Reinold, b Adams	7
" Turner, b Ozanne	1	b Ozanne	4
Capt. Fagan, run out	2	b Adams	5
Pte. Porter, not out	2	run out	3
" Hart, h.w.	1	b Adams	9
" Larmour, b Ozanne	0	not out	6
Major Gillespie, b Adams	2	b Ozanne	7
Pte. Mitchell, b Adams	0	not out	2
" Wilcocks, c McTier, b Adams	0	not out	0
Byes, &c	0		13
Total	21	Total	67

TELEGRAPH vs. COLABA DEPOT CLUBS.

A match was played on Saturday between the Government Telegraph and Colaba Depot Cricket Clubs, which resulted in an easy victory for the former by 9 wickets. The scores are as follows:—

TELEGRAPH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Nagle, c W Corkery, b Hume	3	b Blizzard	5
Girling, c Corbett, b Hume	9	b Chitty	11
Clarke, l b w, b Chitty	0	c H Corkery, b Blizzard	4
Craggs, l b w, b Chitty	2	b Blizzard	1
Adams, b Chitty	0	b Blizzard	2
Doyle, not out	6	b Blizzard	1
Walker, c and b Chitty	2	b Blizzard	4
Thorpe, c Blizzard, b Chitty	1	c Chitty, b Blizzard	1
Susands, b W Corkery	1	b Blizzard	31
Cookson, b Chitty	0	c Corbett, b Blizzard	1
White, c W Corkery, b Chitty	0	not out	2
Byes	6		5
Total	30	Total	68

COLABA DEPOT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Letts, c and b Walker	9	b Walker	0
Denbigh, b Walker	3		
Blizzard, run out	18		
Corbett, c Walker, b Clarke	4		
Thorpe, b Walker	0		
Hume, run out	25	not out	6
H. Corkery, not out	18		
Chitty, b Clarke	3	not out	3
W. Corkery, c Cookson, b Walker	4		
Springett, b Nagle	0		
Hazelwood, b Walker	3		
Leg byes	2		2
Total	89	Total	11

MEETING OF THE PARSEE DISCONTENTS.

At the invitation of Messrs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, a public meeting of the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, at the "All Bless Baug," to consider the reply of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds to the requisition sent to them by about 5,000 Parsees. On the proposition of Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was called to the chair. There were nearly 1,000 Parsees present. The proceedings were conducted in the Goojeratee language. The chairman stated at length the object for which the meeting was convened. He said that any of those present were entitled to express their views on the subject, but not in a hostile spirit. Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama was of opinion that the reply was not in accordance with the prayer of the requisition, and that they were perfectly justified in calling the present meeting to comment upon the reply. Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia thought that the Trustees treated the requisition with a slight in not sending a proper reply. Mr. Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee and Dr. Ardaseer Jamsetjee considered the reply of the Trustees most unsatisfactory.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Camajee, and seconded by Mr. N. M. Wadia,—"That the answer received on the 4th inst. from the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet to the requisition sent to them on the 6th August last, and signed by about 5,000 Parsees, requesting them to appeal to Government against the oppression practised towards the Parsees on their holy ground at the Towers of Silence, was not in accordance with the request contained therein, and that this meeting expresses its sorrow for such a reply."

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and seconded by Dr. Ardaseer Jamsetjee,—"That Messrs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia be authorized to forward to the Trustees of our religious funds the above-mentioned protest, which has now been passed, against their reply, dated the 14th inst., to be recorded in their Dufturs."

After a vote of thanks to the owner of the premises and to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

THE HOGG DIVORCE CASE.

The Simla journal would not only have Mr. Hogg punished for the abstraction of the now famous letter from Mrs. Hogg to Mr. Cordery, but also Mr. Monteath, if it be true that the latter knew of Mr. Hogg's action in the matter and failed to report it to Government. But in another place our contemporary says that Government is alleged to have already condoned Mr. Hogg's offence. The same paper says—"The evidence given at the trial strengthens the rumour that was current enough in India long before, that the object was to get rid of his wife at all hazards. A dark story has reached us tending to confirm this. It is now said that while this trial was pending, Mr. Hogg engaged himself to a young lady who was content to wait the result of his honourable and energetic endeavours to become a free man again." Our contemporary hopes, however, that the report is not true.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of Syed Mahomed Burgunzee, an Arab, on a charge of kidnapping a Turkish woman named Fulluksoor, was resumed before Mr. Justice Marriott and the same common jury. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defence. The Court was more than usually crowded by persons who were attracted to it probably by the reported beauty of Fulluksoor, the chief witness for the prosecution, whose examination commenced on Saturday and was continued for the greater part of the day yesterday. They must have, however, been partially disappointed, for Fulluksoor was enveloped in a large white sheet, her forehead down to her eyes being the only part of her person that was uncovered, and even that was half concealed by a thin veil of net-cloth.

Her cross-examination by Mr. Mayhew was tediously long and slow, and occupied the greater part of the day. The services of three interpreters had been specially engaged to translate her answers; but two of them occasionally found it difficult to understand her, as she spoke only the Turkish that is in common use among certain classes at Constantinople. She stated that the prisoner promised to take her to Mecca and to give her in marriage to a respectable man in that holy place, "the house of God," as she called it. When in Bombay harbour, prisoner assured her that they had arrived at Jedda. She left the ship at a very early hour of the morning, and could see nothing as she drove along the streets of Bombay with the prisoner and the other two women, Ameena and Ayesha, who accompanied them. Prisoner told her that it was the custom of the women of Bombay to go about with covered faces, and that the Nazarenes (Christians) visited it for a change of air. The only other occasion on which she drove about in a carriage was on the day she left by the railway train; and even then prisoner assured her they were going to Mecca. She preferred to get married at Mecca, because it is a holy place; and she would not have consented to go and get married at Hyderabad or any other place in India even if her throat were cut. She would not for the life of her go again under the prisoner's protection. She had on old clothes on her first arrival in Bombay, and the Sircar gave her the good new clothes she now had on. Prisoner did not provide her with any clothes. Mr. Mayhew's questions to the witness aimed at shewing that she voluntarily left Cairo on a journey with the prisoner in the hope of getting married to a respectable man; that prisoner brought her to Bombay and took her to Hyderabad for that purpose and no other; and that up to the time they were arrested at Goolburgah she regarded prisoner as her father.

Mr. C. F. Unger, inspector of police, described the manner in which the prisoner and the women were arrested in a transit cart at Hummoomabad on the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Souter. They were placed before Captain Dobbs and sent on to Bombay. One of the slave boys made a statement, on the strength of which they were all arrested. Witness had heard that slavery exists in Hyderabad, and that the Chiefs have in their seraglios Turkish women. The Cazee of Hyderabad once came to Sholapore and had with him three slave girls. His son told witness that a slave girl attended on his wife.

The case for the prosecution was unfinished when the Court adjourned until this morning. The jury were allowed to separate with the usual warning.

At the rising of the Court, his Lordship said it was desirable that the judge and jury should see Fulluksoor unveiled. Neither the counsel for the prosecution nor the defence offered any objection; and Mr. Smith, superintendent of police in charge of the case, said the woman would have no objection to unveil in his Lordship's chambers. His Lordship, the jury, and a counsel on either side then adjourned into the judge's chambers to see Fulluksoor without her veil on.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Some of the vernacular papers in Bengal literally overflow with metaphors. The *Hindu Hitashini* speaks of the Lieutenant-Governor's energy in endeavouring to prohibit the Ruth Jatra as the energy of "twelve suns." Further on he says—"Wherever His Honor turns his saturnine orbs that quarter is nearly destroyed by fire."—*Indian Mirror*, Sept. 19.

We hear that a house called the "Gharib Khana" in the city fell down yesterday during the heavy rain, burying several people, seven of whom were killed. We believe several other houses also came down. It will be seen from the Meteorological report, published in another part of this paper, that the rainfall on the 16th and 17th instant was respectively 4 32 and 1 20.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

We are glad to learn that our suggestion regarding the disposal of the Mayo Memorial Fund has not proved unacceptable to the Committee. The majority decided at yesterday's meeting that the entire surplus, amounting to 53,000 rupees, should be made over to the Native Hospital. The Committee's recommendation will be considered at a meeting of the General Committee after the holidays.—*Id.*

The wires which were recommended by a correspondent in our columns some weeks ago for preventing an echo in large buildings have been tried at the Cathedral, and we are informed, with very beneficial effect. Not only is the voice of the officiating clergyman heard more clearly, but the tone of the singing is said to be sweeter. Other choirs might take the hint with advantage.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

A Benares correspondent mentions that a brutal murder has just been committed in Cholapoor. The deceased was sleeping in his field, where he had erected a shed to protect his crops, when some persons killed him by a blow on the head. The deceased's wife denounced a Rajpoot as the murderer, stating that there was a long-standing quarrel between them. The police succeeded admirably in finding the axe and blood-stained dhotees of the murderer, whom they arrested and sent up for trial. The whole row was for a plot of land, which the Rajpoot wished to get possession of.

Moonsheegunge S. C. C.—We omitted to mention in our last issue that the Judge of the Dacca Court of Small Causes, went to Moonsheegunge, for the purpose of holding cutcherry there for a week, but the number of cases was so small, he returned to Dacca after one day's stay at Moonsheegunge.—*Bengal Times.*

Crops.—Owing to the absence of the usual inundations this year, the crops on elevated lands are suffering a great deal, and the plants are being stunted in their growth. The fall of water this year is very unusual. The rivers have not risen to their usual height, and prices of food and other articles are daily rising in consequence.—*Id.*

Budmashes.—The city *budmashes* have commenced their nefarious trade more vigorously than ever. The ensuing Hindoo festivals have set a premium on their nightly depredations. Scarcely a night passes without people being robbed in the streets, or thefts being committed in the native houses. The authorities should be on the alert at this season when people are collecting all their earnings to take to their homes.—*Id.*

Accident from Lightning.—A report has reached us that a few days ago, while three grass-cutters were passing through the *Dolye Khall*, one of them was struck dead by lightning, while the other two were stunned and remained in a state of insensibility for more than three hours, and they were restored to consciousness through the kind efforts of some neighbours. The deceased and his companions were inhabitants of Soobidiah, a village across the river.—*Id.*

The Yarkand Envoy left Umballa yesterday morning by the up mail train, which left that station at about 2 A.M., and arrived at Lahore at about 12·46 P.M. on Thursday, accompanied by Captain Molloy. He was received at the station by Mr. C. R. Hawkins, the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, and Mr. Trotter, the Assistant Secretary to the Punjab Government. He has been accommodated in Raheem Buksh's house. His heavy baggage in charge of Burkat Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, reached Lahore on Wednesday. The Envoy proceeds to-morrow to Rawulpindee and from thence via Murree with all possible speed to join Mr. Forsyth, having sent forward directions to have his camp despatched with all practicable expedition to Leh.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 19.

East Indian Railway Traffic.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 6th Sept. 1873, £39,662-5-7. Corresponding week last year, £32,846-10-0. Increase, £6,815-15-7. From 1st July 1873 to 6th Sept. 1873, £3,15,060-2-3. From 1st July 1872 to 7th Sept. 1872, £298,727-2-10. Increase, £16,332-19-5. Miles open week ending 6th Sept. 1873, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,280. Per mile open week ending 6th Sept. 1873, £30-19-9. Corresponding week last year, £25-13-3. Increase, £5-6-6. *Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 6th Sept. 1873, £1,811-18-3. Corresponding week last year, £1,591-3-7. Increase, £220-14-8. From 1st July 1873 to 6th Sept. 1873, £16,579-10-7. From 1st July 1872 to 7th Sept. 1872, £15,191-0-9. Increase, £1,388-9-10. Miles open week ending 6th Sept. 1873, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223½. Per mile open week ending 6th Sept. 1873, £8-2-2. Corresponding week last year, £7-2-5. Increase, £0-19-9.

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF INDIA DURING 1871-72.

ADMINISTRATION AND LEGISLATION.

The year 1871-72 was the last in the administrations of the late Governor-General, and of the Governors of both the minor Presidencies. A record of its events, therefore, forms the concluding chapter of Lord Mayo's administration, while it is an introduction to that of Lord Northbrook.

In the autumn of 1871, Lord Mayo had made a tour through part of the Punjab, and in January 1872 he proceeded on his fatal voyage to Rangoon and the Andaman Islands. The assassination of this able and popular Viceroy was a great calamity; and the social grief and feeling of public loss, in Calcutta and throught India, were overwhelming. His murderer was a mountaineer, of a bloody race, from the Khybar country, who was actuated merely by his own savage passion for revenge on those who had punished him for his crimes. There is no trace whatever of his having received any communication from India, or of his having been in any degree a political tool; and his act was probably unprompted by religious feeling. Thus, Lord Mayo fell while in the performance of a dangerous duty, as a general might fall in battle under a chance shot. The crime was devoid of all political significance.

Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras, proceeded to Calcutta to assume the office of Governor-General on the 19th of February 1872; and Lord Northbrook arrived at Calcuta on the 3rd of May. Lord Mayo presided over the affairs of India during the whole of the year under review, except the last two months; Lord Napier was Governor of Madras during the same period, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was Governor of Bombay. Lord Hobart assumed the Governorship of Madras on 15th May, and Sir Philip Wodehouse that of Bombay on 7th May 1872. Thus, the new rulers of all three Presidencies commenced their periods of office in the same month of the same year, a coincidence that has never before occurred in the history of British India.

On the other hand, 1871-72 is the first year of the administration of Mr. (now Sir George) Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who succeeded Sir William Grey on 1st March 1871; and of Mr. R. H. Davies, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the melancholy accident which caused the death of Sir Henry Durand having taken place on the 31st December 1870. Sir William Muir became Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces on the 7th March 1868. Colonel Keatinge was Acting Commissioner of the Central Provinces during 1871-72, and Sir George Couper, Sir W. Merewether, and Mr. Eden of Oudh, Sind, and British Burmah.

The Legislative Council of the Governor-General passed 21 Acts, the most important of which were the Act to amend the law regulating advances of money by Government for agricultural improvements, and the Indian Evidence Act. Four Acts were also passed with special reference to the administration of the Punjab. By a Resolution of the Government, dated 14th December 1870, which will be more fully referred to in another section, the independent administration of certain branches of expenditure was left to the local governments, and Acts XVIII. and XX. of 1871 enable the Lieutenant-Governors of the North West Provinces and the Punjab to levy rates on land, not exceeding five per cent. in the former territory, and about three per cent. in the latter, on the annual value of an estate, the funds so raised to be spent in the districts which provide them, under the direction of local committees. Act XXX. of 1871 was passed for the regulation of drainage, irrigation, and navigation in the Punjab. One of its main features was a clause authorising, under certain conditions, the imposition of a water rate on lands near canals, which were irrigable but not irrigated. This clause was, however, disallowed by the Secretary of State. Act XXXIII. of 1871 consolidates and defines the law relating to the settlement and collection of land revenue in the Punjab; and Act IV. of 1872 removes a mass of regulations and orders which are no longer necessary, or which have been superseded by later Acts. Act XXIV. of 1871 prohibits municipalities from borrowing, except with the sanction of the Government, but enables them to apply to local governments for a loan, by pledging the proceeds of any rate or tax they may be entitled to levy, as security for payment. Act XXVII., for the registration of criminal tribes, will be noticed in the section on police.

The Legislative Council of the Bengal Government has been very active, and the Lieutenant-Governor bears testimony to its success and usefulness. It is composed partly of official and partly of non-official members; but there is no one upon it who directly represents the feelings and interests of the lower classes. Besides numerous enactments for the improvement of Calcutta, it passed an Act for taking the census, a district road cess Act, and an Act to protect the Jagannath pilgrims, and to appoint a health officer at Puri, whose duty it will be to enforce sanitary regulations when great masses of pilgrims are assembled. [illegible] Council passed two Acts, one to enable Government to levy [illegible] on salt, and another for the protection of the Madras pier. A Bill was also introduced for the better regulation of the police.

Five Acts were passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, having reference to the affairs of the city municipality.

The most useful administrative measure introduced by Lord Mayo during the year 1871-72 was the creation of a new department in the Government of India to deal with all subjects connected with revenue, agriculture, and commerce. The want of such a department had been the direct cause of much loss and waste, and of numerous mistakes in times past, in consequence of the special subjects belonging to it being scattered in various departments, and not being considered as any one's business. Yet these very subjects are the most important with which the Government has to deal. On the wise and judicious treatment of them absolutely depends the material welfare of the people, and the fruitfulness of the various branches of the revenue. Lord Mayo and the majority of his Council felt that more systematic measures should be taken for securing the improvement and development of the agriculture, commerce, and industrial arts of India; and that closer attention should be given to the great products which constitute the staples of agricultural and manufacturing industry and of export trade. Agriculture, in India, is susceptible of almost indefinite improvement; while the future development of Indian commerce depends on the quantity and quality of existing staples, and on the introduction of new products. Scientific knowledge of agriculture has, at present, no existence in India. The cultivation of the quinine-yielding chinchona plant, of cotton, coffee, tea, indigo, rhea, and jute fibres, and other products, needs the intelligent and watchful care of a central department; as do all measures for improving the breeds of horses and cattle, for introducing new products, for regulating fisheries, and for promoting agricultural instruction. Lord Mayo's Government, therefore, came to the conclusion that a separate department should be formed for the care of these great interests, and to take cognizance of all matters affecting the practical improvement and the development of the agricultural resources of the country, and the administration of the land revenue, the forests, commerce, mines, surveys, and industrial arts.

Lord Mayo's proposal was favourably received by the Home Government. The Secretary of State considered that the Finance Minister should be a minister of control only separated from the actual administration of any branch of the revenue. He thought that the work of the new department would increase as the natural result of special attention being devoted to many branches of administration which had hitherto been more or less neglected. It was anticipated that the local governments would, as a rule, originate improvements and reforms, and that the new department would make the valuable experience, locally gained, subservient to the interests and welfare of the whole empire. Formerly great attention was paid to audit, to trifling retrenchment, and to clipping; now the far wider and more important duty of watching the sources and development of the revenue, and of ascertaining how it may be increased, and how best the welfare of the people may be promoted, will also receive its due share of attention.

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce was constituted by a Resolution of the Government of India, dated 6th June 1871, and Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., was appointed its first secretary. It has charge of all questions relating to land revenue and settlements, to Government advances for works of agricultural improvement, to agriculture and horticulture, to studs and cattle breeding, to silk and fibres, to forests, to commerce and trade, to customs, salt, opium, excise, and stamps, and to industrial arts. The department also has under its charge the census, the gazetteers and collection of statistics, and the surveys, including geology and meteorology. Its establishment has only entailed an additional expenditure of under 2,000*l*. a year, and its usefulness has already become apparent. Subjects of vital importance to the people of India that were formerly neglected, or treated in separate departments, which was almost worse, will now receive constant and careful attention and supervision. Lord Mayo hoped and expected that in due time the local governments would form similar departments for the same purposes, and that this wise and statesmanlike measure would thus bear fruit. On the 29th of December 1871 Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, who had previously been Cotton Commissioner in the Central Provinces, was attached to the new department of revenue, agriculture, and commerce, as "Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India." It was considered desirable that the duty of collecting and arranging on a systematic plan the statistics of the trade of British India, and of reporting thereon, should be entrusted to a single officer; he will be supplied by the railway officials and the local governments with all the traffic and trade returns that can be made available.

In close connection with the new department is the Statistical Survey of India, of which Dr. W. W. Hunter was appointed Director General in October 1871. The object of Dr. Hunter's appointment is to introduce systematic arrangements for collecting accurate statistical material, to act as a central guiding authority to the local collectors of information, to take steps to ensure uniformity in their operations, and hereafter to consolidate provincial reports in a general gazetteer of India.

Dr. Hunter's work on Orissa forms the first fruit of the statistical survey, which is the largest of the kind that any single government has ever yet attempted. It deals with a population exceeding 240,000,000, split up into 50 different races, speaking a great variety of languages, and representing very diverse stages of human society. But Dr. Hunter succeeds to a vast accumulation of materials collected during the last 100 years. The Court of Directors encouraged researches into their territories, and between 1807 and 1813 they expended 30,000*l*. on a statistical examination of part of Bengal alone. But there has hitherto been no central organization for bringing such local researches to a common focus. Materials are buried in different offices, unavailable either to the public or to the Government. The survey of Bengal, just alluded to, was stored away in the India House in 50 folio volumes of maps and manuscripts without being touched. Dr. Hunter's first duty has been to collate and utilize already existing materials, and to supplement their deficiencies. His plan is to distribute the work as much as possible, and at the same time to secure uniformity and punctuality in the results by means of a central editor. A set of leading questions has been issued by the Director General showing exactly what is required, and reducing the work of the local officers to the minimum. The returns will gather together all the essential characteristics of the empire, district by district, exhibiting them in a skeleton form; but nevertheless in a form which under skilful treatment may be clothed with life and human interest.

The final operation of the statistical survey will be to work up the whole, and to compile a connected account of each district from the returns. These provincial accounts will be condensed by the Director General into an Imperial Statistical Account of India.

This survey forms an epoch in the history of statistical enterprises, and its practical results will be most important. Until the Government knows more about the real facts of the country, and the actual condition and requirements of its inhabitants, it will never obtain more than a half success in its efforts to render the people happier and more prosperous.

The Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, has adopted a uniform system of orthography for the purposes of the statistical survey, and for official use generally. The system is based on that of Sir William Jones, but a certain freedom is allowed in spelling names, which have become familiar to the public, and Dr. Hunter has himself prepared a guide to the orthography of Indian proper names, as an illustration of the principles sanctioned. An official list of towns, geographical divisions, and natural features, such as rivers, mountains, &c., is in course of preparation.

Thus the two great administrative measures of the last year of Lord Mayo's Government were the formation of a department of revenue, agriculture, and commerce under Mr. Hume, and of a statistical survey of India under Dr. Hunter.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has also been very active in re-organizing the administrative machinery of his provinces. He found no reliable, or even approximately reliable, information available regarding the area of land under cultivation, the prevailing rent rates, the area sown with different crops, which districts produce more grain than they consume, which hoard grain, which export it. He felt that, in case of famine, he could not tell whence the deficiencies of the famine tract could be best supplied. He saw the necessity for governing more actively, for a change from a less seeking of information to a greater seeking of information; and he maintained that it was the duty of an administrator to obtain and classify detailed information, and not merely to set up courts of justice, keep the peace, and dispose of matters which force themselves on the attention of Government.

His first changes were in the procedure of the Board of Revenue. Formerly the Board disposed of land revenue and other questions. Sir George Campbell ordered that they should all be submitted to him for final sanction. Instead of the two members sitting as a Board as heretofore, he placed one in separate charge of land revenue, and the other of salt, opium, customs, excise, income tax, and stamps; and he considers that the efficiency of the executive administration has been much improved by the arrangement. Another great reform has been the reduction of the enormous quantity of reports and returns which used to be sent in by heads of departments. Each head is now ordered to analyze and digest the returns into one and in that form to submit them to the Government.

Sir George Campbell has also made a change in the districts, by concentrating more power in the hands of the magistrate-collectors. He has been anxious to give them a stronger controlling power over all the departments in their districts, for he holds that departments are excellent servants but bad masters. The collector will thus be the real executive chief and administrator, over every one and everything except the proceedings of courts of justice. Thus the police have been made more entirely subordinate to the magistrates, the gaols have been placed under their general control, as well as the public works. In most parts of India, except Bengal, there is a native executive establishment, which is extremely useful in many ways, under an officer called a tahsildar in the Upper Provinces, and a mamlutdar in Bombay. These officers see to the assessment and expenditure of local rates, look after the excise, manage sequestered estates, arrange for the passage of troops, carry out local works and repairs, and obtain statistics. Sir George Campbell is desirous of giving some such executive establishment to the district officers in Bengal. He would institute a native civil service on a wider basis, and thus supply a want which, in his opinion, impairs the efficiency of administration in the Lower Provinces.

Municipal institutions, in India, were, in their present form, the creation of our Government, and are quite distinct from the old village communities. Municipalities were first formed for the three presidency towns. In Calcutta the municipality consists of the justices and a chairman named by Government. Its expenditure amounts to 250,000*l*., and the taxation is levied in the form of lighting, police, water, and general rates on all owners and occupiers, besides license fees for carriages, horses, and carts, and license tax on trades and professions. The Calcutta municipality already has a debt of 1,400,000*l*., and a sinking fund for paying off the loans. Great improvements have been effected, especially as regards drainage and water supply. In Madras the receipts of the municipality are 57,134*l*., and there is a debt of 101,957*l*., being money borrowed for completing the water supply project. The municipal funds are applied to education, hospitals, vaccination, and other objects of public utility, and on experiments to utilize sewage for agricultural purposes, which have been very successful. In the town of Bombay there was to be a general revision of the assessment in 1872, which has not been made since 1866. The expenditure was 379,760*l*., for 1871, being an excess over the receipts, and the means of meeting it, and of restoring what was due to the sinking fund for repayment of loans, were supplied by a loan of 150,000*l*. The survey of the town of Bombay has been completed.

Except in the presidency towns, municipal institutions only date from 1850. It is true that an Act was passed in 1842 empowering inhabitants of towns to form municipalities, but it proved ineffectual for the purpose, and the existing municipal institutions are based on Acts XXVI. of 1850, XX. of 1856, and VI. of 1868.

If the people of a town expressed a desire to that effect, the Government was empowered to order Act XXVI. of 1850 to be put in force. A certain number of inhabitants were then appointed as Commissioners for defining the taxes to be raised for the purposes of the Act, for applying them in payment of officers and servants, for the execution of works for the improvement of the town, and for other expenses. This Act is now in force in very few places. Act XX. of 1856 was passed for the maintenance of police chaukidars, and may have effect in every town to which the local government may extend it by notification. The magistrate is then to determine the number of police to be maintained, and the sum to be annually raised, which is to be either an assessment according to the property of the persons liable, or a rate on houses and grounds not exceeding five per cent. of their annual value. In each town brought under the provisions of the Act, the magistrate is to appoint a punchayat or committee, consisting of three or five inhabitants, whose duties are to apportion the rate; but the police are appointed by the magistrate. The surplus, after paying the wages of the police, may be devoted to the purposes of cleaning or lighting the town, or to other improvements. Act VI. of 1868 may be extended, by Government notification, to any town, when the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850, and XX. of 1856 are to cease to have effect. The police rate is fixed at Rs. 1-8 a year for each house; and the municipal tax is limited to Rs. 2-4 for each house. The proceeds are to constitute a town fund, under the control of the magistrate. This fund is to be applied to the support of the police, construction and maintenance of roads, the general improvement of the town, vaccination, and dispensaries. A town committee is to be formed of not less than five inhabitants, and, if necessary, subordinate ward committees. These committees are to be nominated by the magistrate unless orders are given for their appointment in some other way, and one-third are to be officials; they are empowered to elect their own chairman, and a third of the members are to retire each year. Their duties are to consult and advise with the magistrate on the assessment and expenditure of the town funds. If the Government appoints the magistrate to be the chairman of a town committee it becomes a corporation, and the committee itself receives magisterial powers. In the Punjab, Act XXVI. of 1850 has ceased to be operative, and all municipalities are under Act XV. of 1867 renewed by Act II. of 1872. By it, the towns where it is in force are administered by a committee which must consist of five members, but which is invariably much larger. These committees are divided into three classes, with graduated powers of expenditure; those of the first class expending the town funds on objects authorised by the Act, without a control beyond a Government audit of accounts; those of the second class only expending sums without sanction, up to 200*l*., while all proceedings of those of the third class are subject to confirmation.

These Acts, it will be seen, render municipal institutions compulsory, when the Government sees fit to introduce them into any town. The Act VI. of 1868 applies to large cities, the older Act, XXVI. of 1850, to smaller towns, and Act XX. of 1856, called the Chaukidari Act, to groups of villages and very small towns.

Excluding Calcutta, the municipal taxation in Bengal amounts to 119,000*l*. The complaint chiefly is that power is too much monopolised by the magistrate, and that municipalities have not sufficient real self-government and vitality. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that the existing municipal Acts differ in their scope from each other; and in the municipal bill which was passed by the Bengal Council in 1871-72, an attempt has been made to weld these Acts together, and to regulate the whole subject of municipal administration and taxation. But the bill failed to receive the sanction of the Viceroy. In Bengal there are 25 large towns with municipal institutions under a local Act (III. of 1864), 91 smaller towns under another local Act (VI. of 1868), and 65 under the Chaukidari Act. The Act XXVI. of 1850 is only in force at Jamalpur, in Monghir.

In the North-West Provinces there are 67 municipalities under Act VI. of 1868; and, in many cases, the two-thirds of the committees, which are not official, are elected by popular suffrage. A few have magisterial powers under the Act. Their income, in 1871-72, was 180,402*l*, raised by the *octroi* impost, the tax on houses, one on professions and trades, and a tax on carriages and horses. The *octroi* duty forms by far the largest item of the municipal funds in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh. It is levied on food, fuel, building materials, piece goods, and metals entering the town (Government property, salt, opium, and articles liable to customs duty, except piece goods and metals, and exciseable liquors being exempt); and so long as it does not become a transit duty, there is no taxation less unpleasantly felt or more profitable. There are also 275 towns under the Chaukidari Act, where the assessments are made under the orders of the magistrates, but the details are worked out by a punchayat, or committee of the inhabitants. The collections, under this Act, amounted to 33,261*l*., most of which was absorbed by the pay of the police, but the surplus was applied to local improvements.

In the Punjab, the municipal committees, as has just been explained, are divided into three classes. There are seven of the first class, Delhi, Murree, Lahore, Umritsur, and the three hill sanataria; 19 of the second, and 108 of the third class. There are also 195 small towns administered by a magistrate in conjunction with a punchayat, which are practically in the third class. The municipal income was 175,399*l*., five-sixths of which was derived from the *octroi* duty. Election is confined to two or three of the municipalities of the most important towns. In Oudh there are 17 towns under municipal control; but the committees are all nominated by Government officials.

In the Madras Presidency there are 46 municipal towns, and in Mysore 10. By the Madras Municipal Act (III. of 1871), not less than three inhabitants are appointed by the Governor in Council, as Commissioners, in any town brought under its operation, to carry out its purposes, to continue in office three years; and the collector is *ex officio* Commissioner in every municipal town in his district. It is provided that the Government, if thought advisable, may arrange for the election of a certain number of the Commissioners by the ratepayers. The funds are to be expended on the repair and maintenance of streets and bridges, diffusion of education, and on hospitals, dispensaries, choultries, markets, tanks, and wells. The Commissioners may levy a rate on the annual value of houses and lands, a tax on arts, professions, trades, and callings, on carriages and horses, and tolls.

There are 168 municipalities* in the Bombay Presidency, besides 54 in Sind. They are constituted under the provisions of an Act to enable improvements to be made in towns (XXVI. of 1850), but it is generally admitted that the time has come for its amendment; a bill for that purpose is now under consideration. Many towns systematically evade the burden of municipal government, while it has been introduced into others which are so small as to render its working impracticable. The most important municipalities are Surat, with a revenue of nearly 50,000*l*. Poona, Ahmedabad, each with an income of 10,000*l*.; Pandharpore, Sholapore, Nariad, Bulsar, Nasick, Ahmednuggur Belgaum, Hooblee, and Sat ara, with incomes from 9,000*l*. to 2,000*l*.; and Kurrachee, with an income of 22,000*l*.; Hyderabad, Shikarpore, Sukkur and Larkhana, in Sind. The members of the municipal boards in Sind, except those who have seats *ex officio*, are elective. The principal municipal revenues are from *octroi* duties, which are said to be more popular than any other form of taxation.

In Burmah municipal action is much needed, and funds are required at Rangoon for conservancy, water-supply, and lighting. That town has grown with extraordinary rapidity. When first occupied by the English it was in a low swamp under water at every rise of tide. Lands were sold, and the proceeds were directed to the purpose of raising the land, and laying out streets. The Lands Sale Fund is now exhausted. Meanwhile the town is spreading in every direction, and people are settling in swamps in the unreclaimed part. The population of Rangoon is now 100,000 and 400,000 tons of shipping visit its port, yet the only water-supply is from unwholesome wells; there is not a single drain except on the surface, and there are no public lamps.

The general habit of self-government is thus being gradually diffused throughout India. In some parts its development is more rapid and complete than in others, but everywhere it is beginning to have an effect upon the people. The privilege of electing their own managers of their local affairs from among their neighbours has been extended, in several instances, to the inhabitants of large towns in the North-West Provinces, and in Sind. There is a provision in the Madras Act with the same object, but it does not appear to what extent it has been put into operation. In the Punjab the privilege of election has been very sparingly applied. But where there is no election there is local government through *punchayats*, or boards composed of the inhabitants, so that throughout India the habit of self-government engendered by municipal institutions may be expected in course of time to have a marked effect on the inhabitants of towns, and through them on the mass of the people. The levy of rates for local purposes is quite in accordance with ancient usage. These town dues were called *Chunghi* or "handful," implying that everything that passed had to pay a small contribution.

The year 1871-72 has thus been one of considerable activity as regards the introduction of improvements into the system of administration, especially on the part of the Supreme Government and that of Bengal, while much legislative work has also been done. The uses of the new department and of the statistical survey will be developed during ensuing years, but their labours already begin to yield good fruit.

FINANCE.

The income for 1871-72 amounted to 50,110,215*l*.; of which over 20,000,000*l*. was derived from land revenue, 9,000,000*l*. from sales of opium, nearly 6,000,000*l*. from the salt tax, over 7,000,000*l*. from customs, excise, and stamps, and the other 8,000,000*l*. from smaller items. The ordinary expenditure amounted to 46,996,038*l*. Tables showing the revenues and charges, and receipts and disbursements, and the items of revenue and expenditure, during the year 1871-72, will be found in the Appendix.

The main source of revenue is derived from the demand on land; but this is a branch of administration of such importance as to require treatment in a separate section. Next in importance comes the salt tax, a burden on the people, which, as long as it is moderate, simply acts as a capitation tax. The consumption of salt in India is greater, in proportion to other articles, than in any other part of the world. It is an absolute necessary of life, both for human beings and for cattle.

The salt tax has always been raised on various systems, by the different local Governments. Until 1863 the districts on the sea board of the Bay of Bengal were divided into salt agencies. Advances were made to these agencies, and they agreed to manufacture and sell to the Government a certain quantity of salt at a certain rate. This salt was stored in Government warehouses until it was sold. The merchants paid the fixed price, including the duty, and received an order for the quantity required, upon a particular agency. The cost of each particular kind of salt was fixed each year by the Board of Revenue. The importation of foreign salt was also allowed, and it commenced in 1818, but there was no large importation until 1835. The custom dues were to maintain the average prices of Government sales. This Government monopoly was an artificial system of the worst kind, for the districts where the salt agencies were established were ill-adapted for the production of salt. The sea-water becomes diluted at the mouths of the Ganges and Brahmapootra; the salt cannot be evaporated by the sun's rays, and an expensive boiling process was necessary. In 1863 the Government resolved to abandon the system of manufacture altogether and to rely upon an excise, and upon the duty on imported salt. The consequence was that the production in Bengal ceased at once, and entirely. There was no excise on salt at all in the first year, after the abolition of the agencies, for there was no one who had sufficient capital to manufacture under the excise system. The price of salt fell 50 per cent. It was imported at 5 rupees per 100 maunds, having been manufactured at 100 rupees per 100 maunds. The chief importation is from England; but salt also comes from France, Madras, Bombay, Sind, and the Persian Gulf. In 1871-72 the quantity of salt imported into Bengal was 5,765,177 cwts. The Bengal duty is Rs. 3. 4 s. per maund, or about 1d. per pound, and the amount raised, in 1871-72, was 2,578,134*l*. The average consumption of salt in Bengal, per head, is calculated by Mr. Campbell at 9¼ lbs., or 50 lbs. a year for each household, the cost of which is about 6 s. 6d. A ryot thus pays, for his salt, about 5 per cent. of his annual income. The native higher classes constantly point to an increase of the salt tax as a means of improving the revenue; but the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal recently declared that he would rather cut off his right hand than be a party to increasing the tax on a first necessary of the poor, which is already enormously high.

In the North-West Provinces the salt supply is mainly derived from salt lakes in Rajpootana. The overflow every rainy season, and on drying leave the salt in a thick incrustation. Formerly the duty was collected at various stations, scattered over the country. Afterwards the approach from the lakes was cut off by a long customs line which, before 1842, ran up the right bank of the Jumna until it joined the Himalayas, so as also to cut off the Lahore salt. Since that date the line has been turned from Delhi, across by Hissar to the Sutlej, and since the annexation of the Punjab, down that river to its junction with the Indus. This exterior customs line was established in 1834. It is now 2,508 miles long; 10,800 officers and men are employed upon it, and the cost of its maintenance is 83,562*l*. It consists of a hedge, partly green, partly dry, and there are 242 miles of the barrier which is not supplied with a sufficient hedge. The revenue from the salt line is 813,258*l*.; of which 414,501*l*. was collected in the North-West Provinces, and 388,757*l*. in the Punjab. The duty on salt in the North-West Provinces is three rupees per maund. Bengal imported salt very seldom comes up higher than Allahabad.

The Punjab salt supply is derived from the salt mines; and a customs line is also maintained down the Indus, to keep out the red salt of Peshawur, 982 miles long. The income from salt in 1871-72 was 800,236*l*. including that from the salt line, and the cost 78,490*l*. The duty is 3 rupees per maund.

In Madras the salt revenue, since 1805, has been collected through a monopoly, the sale and manufacture being

* According to the list in the Appendix to the Administration Report of 1871-72; but in the Report of 1870-71 the number is given at 201.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

in the hands of the Government. Contracts are made with manufacturers at the different salt works for the quantity required for the year, which is then brought into store on the Government platforms and sold by measure. A sum of 40,000l. a year is paid to the French Government not to manufacture salt at Pondicherry, but two receive supplies from the British officials, and not to sell below the Government price. The price has been periodically raised, and it is now two rupees per maund. Without the duty the price would be two annas per maund, so that the duty is Rs. 1-14. The net income from salt in 1871-72 was 1,153,425l.; the revenue having been increased by raising the price, but the increase of profit was considerably less than the degree in which the tax was augmented, and the sales have actually diminished. Lord Hobart is of opinion that the salt-tax has reached a point beyond which it ought not to be carried, and that further taxation would contract the consumption. It is proposed also to substitute an excise for the present monopoly, and an Act conferring powers to do so was passed in 1871. The consumption per head of the population in the Madras Presidency was calculated by Mr. Plowden at 15 lbs. a year. It has since been given at 13 lbs. a year.

In the Bombay Presidency the excise system for salt was introduced in 1837. Previously the duty had been imposed partly as transit duty, partly as a monopoly price at the salt works, and partly as excise; but in 1837 a uniform plan was adopted. The Gujerat works, however, are Government property, and a fixed price is paid to the makers. Elsewhere there is an excise on the manufacture, the makers taking out licenses to open works. Salt is exported to the Malabar coast and to Calcutta. A good deal is smuggled, and large quantities are made by solar evaporation in the Runn of Kutch. In 1869 the Bombay duty was raised to Rs. 1-14. The superintendence of the Bombay Salt Revenue has been removed from the Commissioner of Customs to a new officer styled Collector of Salt Revenue. In 1871-72 the excise duty on salt removed from the pans amounted to 591,321l., and the duty on salt imported by sea only 26,325l. The other sources of salt income are, duty on salt imported by land 22,181l., proprietary right in Government salt pans, ground rent from salt pans, and sale of smuggled salt, giving a total of 657,280l. for 1871-72.

In British Burmah there is a duty on imported foreign salt, and an excise on that manufactured in the country. In 1871-72 the amount of European salt imported was 16,934 tons, and the net revenue 11,477l.

It will be seen that the salt tax varies in amount in the different provinces; that in Bengal it is Rs. 3-4, in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab 3 rupees, and in Madras and Bombay Rs. 1-14. per maund.

The possibility of equalizing the duties has long been discussed. Lord Hobart is in favour of reducing the duties in Northern India to the level of Madras. Sir G. Campbell thinks that the tax is too high in the North-West Provinces and those countries which are far from the sources of supply; he would equalize the rate all over India, except in the lower valley of the Ganges, where the land revenue is permanently settled, making it two rupees for the lower and three rupees for the higher duty. The subject, which is one of vast importance to millions of people in India, is likely to receive very careful consideration from Lord Northbrook's Government.

The net opium revenue for 1871-72 amounted to 7,657,213l., the gross receipts being higher than in any previous year since 1855. This was due to the high price and to the small payments made to the cultivators owing to shortness of the crops. The opium is gathered in the early spring, manufactured and stored in summer, and sold in the following year. In 1871-72 the number of chests sold was 49,695 at 139l. per chest, which is 26l. higher than the average price of the preceding year. The net profit on each chest was 90l. The short opium crop of 1871 was caused by a peculiar blight, which was nearly absent in the crop of 1872, although drying winds and other causes again caused a short crop. The area under cultivation is increasing, and in 1871-72 was 560,000 acres in Bengal, and 608 in Bombay. It is a high class of cultivation, the land being specially attended to and manured; and a competent expert is employed by Government to watch the plant as grown by the cultivators, and to study the causes of and remedies for blight or other deterioration. There are two opium agencies; one at Patna for Behar, and the other at Ghazipore for the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and the agents enter into contracts with the cultivators and make advances for the supply of opium at a rate fixed to meet the market, precaution being taken that all the produce is sold to the Government.

But opium also grown in Malwa, in the Province of Central India, between Agra and Bombay. It can be grown more cheaply in Behar, but the Malwa country is within the territory of native states, so that their free grown competes with our highly taxed opium. An administrative problem thus arose, which is analogous to that with reference to the unequal amount of the salt tax. It was necessary to put Malwa opium on an equality with that of Behar and Benares, and to deprive it of the advantage it derived from being grown free of the monopoly in native states. This has been effected by levying a heavy duty on Malwa opium at Bombay, its sole legal port of export. Up to 1842 the duty was only 125 rupees per chest, and the quantity of Malwa opium exported was equal to that from Bengal. The object has since been to equalise the duty in two ways; first, by increasing the quantity and lowering the price of Bengal opium, and secondly, by raising the duty on Malwa opium; it is now 600 rupees per chest. The amount realised, on opium exported at Bombay, was 5,159,215l. in 1871-72, levied on 39,225 chests, of which 37,979 came from Indore, and 8,246 from Ahmedabad. The subject of abolishing the monopoly in Bengal, and of substituting a customs duty as at Bombay, has often been under the consideration of the Government of India, but is surrounded with enormous difficulties.

After land revenue, salt, and opium, the next item of revenue is the custom duties, which yield nearly two millions and a half net, exclusive of the importation of salt. In Bengal alone the land and sea customs net revenue in 1871-72 was 1,009,464l., of which one quarter was for exports and three quarters for imports. Besides Calcutta, the ports are Chittagong, and ports in the Balasore, Cuttack, and Puri districts. The largest item of import duty was on cotton manufactures, amounting to more than half a million; next come liquors, and then metals. Of the Bengal exports, more than half consists of rice; then follow oil seeds, indigo, and lac. The exportation of jute, cotton, silk, tea, saltpetre, and sugar is free. In Madras the net customs receipts amounted to 298,206l., but the good harvests of the two previous years reduced the demand for rice and grain. Cocoanut oil was largely exported from Malabar, and much grain was despatched from the same province to Arabia. The net customs receipts of Bombay reached to 602,729l., being a decrease of over 50,000l., said to have been caused by the effects of the war in Europe, and by the large export of spirits from bond, free of duty, to the Portuguese settlement of Damaun, for importation to Surat, in order to benefit by what is known as the Firman privilege. This privilege was granted to the Portuguese factory at Surat by the great Mogul in 1714, and has always been recognised by our Government. By it goods belonging to Portuguese subjects, and carried in Portuguese vessels, are subject only to 2½ per cent. duty on importation at Surat, while the tariff rate is three rupees per gallon. A wide margin is thus left for profitable speculation. There has been a great increase in the export of grain from Sind.

In British Burmah the customs receipts have largely increased, and amounted in 1871-72 to 289,770l. net.

The abkari, or excise duty on spirits, and the duty on stamps, are the items which come next to customs in importance. In Bengal the excise duties include spirits, intoxicating drugs, and the proceeds of the retail sale of opium. In 1871-72 the Bengal excise net revenue amounted to 723,949l., of which about 120,000l. was from hemp, and 310,000l. from opium, chiefly consumed in Assam. The hemp is produced in a limited area in the districts of Rajshahi and Bogra, where it is cultivated in a skilful and scientific way. The duty on it has been so raised as that the consumption has become a third less than it was 15 years ago, and the revenue has been doubled. In certain districts of Bengal an experimental trial has been made of a plan for first fixing the number of spirit shops, and then leasing the retail licenses by auction. The object of this trial is, distinctly, to reduce the sale of intoxicating drinks by raising the price and restricting the number of places of sale. Some steps have been taken for extending the cultivation of opium to the Punjab, by levying a tax of two rupees on each acre cultivated; but the attempt has not been very successful, 13,229 acres having been under cultivation in 1870-71 and only 6,225 in 1871-72. The Punjab licenses for the sale of spirits and drugs, as well as the sale proceeds of excise opium, in 1871-72, yielded a net sum of 83,649l.; Madras, 553,791l.; Oudh, 78,106l.; and in Mysore and other provinces the abkari is a steadily increasing item. In the North-West Provinces the excise takes three forms; a duty on the manufacture of country spirits, sale of opium, and farm of the right to retail drugs. The next excise revenue was 216,868l.; being a considerable increase on the receipts of the preceding year.

The income tax has gradually lost more and more of its objectionable character by being levied more exclusively on high incomes. In 1870-71 the minimum of taxable income was 50l.; in 1871-72 it was 75l., in 1872-73 it was raised to 100l. and now the tax is to be abolished altogether. It is doubtful whether an income tax could ever be properly assessed, unless it was continued and carefully worked out during a long series of years, and even then Sir George Campbell expresses a doubt whether it would ever serve as an effectual means of drawing a sufficient revenue from the untaxed upper classes. In Bengal there has been little complaint about the tax; and half the taxpayers of 1870-71 were exempted in 1871-72, in consequence of the minimum of taxable incomes having been raised. The taxable income of Bengal was calculated at 21 millions, of which 8 millions were derived from trades, 7 from land. In 1870-71 as many as 32,000 ryots and petty landholders were assessed; but in 1871-72, owing to the minimum being raised to incomes of 75l., there were none. This shows that no Bengal ryot has an income reaching to 75l. a year. In the North-West Provinces the demand on income tax was 79,174l.; the total of incomes assessed being 8,229,510l. There was much less objection to the tax in 1871-72 than in the previous year, only 16 per cent., instead of 65 per cent. The great objection to the tax, in the opinion of Sir William Muir, is that it destroys the influence and popularity of the district officers, and fosters suspicion and concealment on the part of the moneyed classes. In the Punjab the income tax receipts fell from 161,896l. to 52,265l., the largest source being the salaries of Government servants. The Madras Government consider the income tax to be entirely unsuited to the circumstances of the country, and that it is retained at a cost to the community very disproportionate to its financial importance. In Bombay, 9,915 persons in trade were assessed as having incomes over 75l. a year. The raising of the minimum taxable amount released 7,795 persons from the burden; and the yield fell from 37,600l. in 1870-71 to 36,304l. in 1871-72, from merchants, traders, house-owners, and landed proprietors. The number of public companies paying income tax was 53, yielding 13,004l. In the whole Bombay Presidency 13,343 persons were assessed, in the following proportions. Of the European population, 39 per cent. was taxed; of the Parsees, 4 per cent.; while of the Hindus and Muhammadans, only a little over 1 per cent. The abolition of the income tax altogether, which has now been announced, will give universal satisfaction, although the raising of the minimum taxable income to 100l. has removed all objections to it, on the score of its pressing hard upon the poorer classes.

A very important financial measure was adopted by Lord Mayo's government, which came into operation in 1871-72. Formerly, expenditure was completely centralised in the Supreme Government, by whom grants were made to the local governments, on detailed estimates showing the needs of each department. The local governments asked as much, and the central government gave as little, as possible. By a Resolution, dated 14th December 1870 certain heads of expenditure were transferred to the control of the local governments, with fixed annual grants to meet it. This grant amounts to the net assignments of the previous year for each head; a proportion of about 7 per cent. being deducted as a relief to the Imperial finances, and as representing a share of the burden to be charged upon local resources. The remainder was made over as a fixed annual income, the excess being defrayed at the cost of the province.

The heads, thus transferred, are jails, police, education, registration, medical services, printing, roads, civil buildings, and miscellaneous public improvements. This will undoubtedly prove to be a very beneficial measure. It will give the local governments a special interest in controlling expenditure on these heads, as well as in their efficient administration. The arrangement came into operation for the first time, during the year under review; but it appears that Bengal is the only province which has been able to make the assignment meet the expenditure on the heads placed under local control. Sir George Campbell has not found it necessary to impose fresh burdens on the people by local taxation. The assignment to the North-West Provinces was 628,400. This has been found sufficient, except in the case of public works where the expenditure exceeded the Imperial grant by 60,000l. In the Punjab the arrangement came into operation on 1st April 1871; but the assignment was found to be insufficient, and in June of the same year, the Lieutenant-Governor was empowered (Act XX. of 1871) to levy additional rates on the land not exceeding six pies per rupee on the annual value, to be expended under the control of local district committees. In the Central Provinces also, the assignment fell considerably short of the sum required for the support of the various departments transferred to local control.

The question of local taxation has consequently required very careful consideration, and has received much attention from the local governments. It is beginning to press upon the people in various ways; through the municipal institutions, through the necessity for meeting the expenditure on heads transferred to the local governments, and through the general movement in the direction of improved administration. But the pressure is very unequal in the different provinces. Bengal, with a population of 64 millions, only raises 25 lakhs from local taxation; while the Punjab, with a population of 9¼ millions, raises 29½ lakhs. Bombay, with a population of 13½ millions, raises 36½ lakhs; Madras, with a population of 30 millions, raises 47 lakhs; and the North-West Provinces raises 53 lakhs, also with a population of 30 millions.

Thus the local taxation of Bengal, outside the presidency town, is extremely light as compared with that of the other provinces. There is a road cess and a small postal cess on Zemindars, in addition to municipal taxation. But in the Punjab the additional rate on land, already alluded to, has been imposed. It is called the new local rates cess, and has given rise to many complaints. It is represented, however, that the money is urgently needed for district works of importance, and that it is to be expended exclusively within the contributing districts.

In Oudh also this local rates cess has caused much discontent; and its imposition is reported to be looked upon as a breach of faith in the villages, the Government demand on which had previously been fixed for 30 years. In British Burmah there is a capitation tax adopted from the old native Government, which is peculiar to that province, and is in accordance with long-established custom. For the North-West Provinces a special Act has been passed (XVIII. of 1871), making every estate liable to such assessment as the local government thinks fit, not exceeding 5 per cent. of its annual value; the term "annual value," being defined as double the amount of land revenue assessed on each estate. But there has been no new local cess in the North-West Provinces, except in the permanently settled districts; this Act only legalizing existing cesses in the rest of the provinces. In the permanently settled districts of Benares, a rate of two annas may be imposed on each acre under cultivation, half of which the landlord may recover from his tenant. Local committees are to be appointed to supervise the expenditure of the sum assigned. Thus "the deficit, together with the increased expenditure which the yearly growing demands of administrative efficiency may require, is to be made up by provincial taxation." In the Central Provinces, local demands are met by the *pandhri*, an old Mahratta tax on the non-agricultural classes, which was in existence when Nagpore was annexed, and though re-adjusted, it has always been continued. In 1867 it became a pure income tax on persons whose incomes were derived from any other source than agriculture, the lowest limit being 7l. 10s; and persons assessable to income tax were exempted from the *pandhri*. In 1869-70, its proceeds were made over to the local government, and by this means an adjustment of local income and expenditure was effected. The lowest range of the *pandhri* has been raised from 7l. 10s. to 10l. per annum, which has reduced the number of payers one-half, the loss of income being 22 per cent. Tolls were also introduced on two important lines of road in the Central Provinces, but with an unsatisfactory result. There are also education, postal, and road cesses; besides the octroi levied by municipalities.

In Madras the local cesses are many and various. But what the people most feel and dread are the frequent changes. "A ryot either has to pay, or is in imminent danger of having to pay, about a dozen different kinds of taxes and fees. There are the land, water, house, and income taxes; the road, irrigation, and village service cesses; the education rate, the toll on roads, the octroi, the stamp duties, and registration fees. It is beginning to be felt, in this presidency, that some pledge ought to be given that there will be no further taxation for 30 years, except in case of war." In Bombay the deficiency as regards the transferred branches of administration has been met by making the municipalities liable for the maintenance of the police, and by claiming an amount not exceeding one-fifth out of the gross revenues of certain towns. A cess was also made leviable on the non-agricultural classes in districts which, it was considered, did not contribute their fair share towards the expenses of the state. This tax was extremely unpopular, and caused much discontent, and it has since been abolished.

A brief general recapitulation of the local taxation will make its scope more clear. A 5 per cent. cess on the rental, in excess of the land revenue, which was arranged for at the time of the current settlement, and can give rise to no complaint, is levied in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Burmah. It is applied to expenses connected with the police, education, the local post, and roads. In addition to this cess which form a part of the settlement, a "local rate cess" has been imposed in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and in Oudh. In Bengal and Madras there are tolls upon ferries, roads, and canals; and in Madras and Bombay there are water rates, road and education cesses. In the Central Provinces there is the *pandhri* or tax on incomes of 10l. a year and upwards. The octroi duties are levied by municipalities throughout India except in Bengal, and in Burmah there are also bazaar collections. In Madras there is a tax on trades and professions, and in the Punjab a municipal horse and wheel tax.

The introduction of a paper currency into India dates from 1861, and after having been in circulation for 10 years, the results in 1871-72 are reported to be very satisfactory. Before 1861 there was a limited circulation of notes issued by the chartered banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and with a circulation confined almost exclusively to the presidency towns. India had been steadily draining Europe of silver bullion at the rate of 10,000,000l. a year: the circulating medium was silver, and there was an incessant transmission of large remittances to and fro over the length and breadth of the land. The great expense and inconvenience of carrying about heavy packages of silver rendered the introduction of a paper currency a measure of no small consequence to the welfare of the people of India. Mr. Wilson originally proposed the adoption of this measure in a Minute dated 25th December 1860. But his scheme received some modification in the Act to provide for a Government Paper Currency (XIX. of 1861), which was passed when Mr. Laing was Financial Member of Council. A Department of Issue was established for the issue of promissory notes, payable on demand, for sums not less than 10 rupees. Mr. Wilson intended to have issued notes as low as 5 rupees. The head commissioner of the Department of Issue is the master of the mint at Calcutta, and the masters of the Madras and Bombay mints are also commissioners. Circles of issue are established, each with a chief town as a centre or place of issue of notes, with subordinate agencies of issue within the circle. The head commissioner provides the promissory notes, which are issued at the different centres in exchange for silver, or for other notes; and the whole amount of the bullion or coin so received for notes must be retained as a reserve, with the exception of such an amount, not exceeding four crores of rupees, as the Government may from time to time fix, the amount so fixed being invested, in the Government securities. The notes are deemed to have been issued on the security of silver received for them, of the money invested, and of the general credit of the Government. The promissory notes are legal tender within their respective circles. A short Act (I. of 1866) was subsequently passed, altering the conditions on which persons tendering bullion or foreign coin were to receive promissory notes in exchange. In the first Act it was provided that such persons might be required to pay the expense of melting and assaying such bullion or foreign coin. The new Act entitled them to receive a certificate acknowledging the receipt, and the value, after deducting the expense of melting and assaying, and also stating the interval on the expiration of which the holder shall be entitled to receiving notes in exchange. In March 1862 an agreement was made with the chartered banks, to continue in force for five years, which provided for the issue and payment of the currency notes, through their agency, and for the establishment of branch banks with the same object. The notes are of 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 rupees; and up to 1867 ten circles had been established at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, Bombay, and Kurrachee. The amount of notes to be issued is not to exceed 4,000,000l. In 1866 the circulation of these notes had reached to over 10,000,000l. Since that time the demand for notes has steadily increased. In Bengal the issue of notes in 1871-72 amounted to 2,073,572l., as compared with 869,486l. in 1870-71, and the local officers report that the increased paper circulation has been a great convenience to the trading classes and that notes are now beginning to pass from hand to hand at par in the neighbourhood of the treasuries. In the North-West Provinces 1,221,060l. worth of notes were issued, the number of notes being 94,712. The demand for small notes was very large, which is a sign that they are not only used as a medium of exchange in remittances, but are, to some extent, coming into use instead of silver in the ordinary transactions of daily life and commerce. In the Punjab the average circulation of paper notes, in 1871-72, was 841,836l., showing an increase of nearly 86 per cent. over last year's average; and in Madras it was 1,260,477l. In Bombay, 1,968,877 notes were received and issued, to a value of 21,841,335l.; and the circulation of notes averaged 4,820,603l., being a rise of 21 per cent. above last year's average. In the Madras Presidency the establishment of paper currency agencies was sanctioned, in January 1872, in eight new places, including Ootacamund, Tuticorin, Cocanada, and Manantoddy (the chief place in Wynaad), for the convenience of the coffee planters. The currency notes are acquiring the ready confidence of the public; and this measure, which was first worked out by Lord Halifax, has, in a very great degree, promoted the convenience and commercial welfare of the people of India.

MODES, RULES, AND PRACTICE OF MARINE SURVEYS.

Resolution by the Government of India, Judical (Emigration) Department,—Dated 16th September 1873.

1. With reference to recent events and rumours, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal thinks it very necessary that Government and the public should fully understand the modes, rules, and practice of marine surveys made in the port, and the responsibilities of the surveyors, in cases where the law requires such survey. His Honor would also wish to have for purposes of analogy and comparison similar information regarding the surveys made by private surveyors for the various Marine Insurance Companies. There have lately been two or three very serious mishaps to ships passed for the conveyance of emigrants and passengers. One vessel, the Indus, has, it is feared, foundered at sea with all hands. She is, however, believed to have been a first class vessel. Another (the Shahjehan) has put back leaky from the Sandheads. Without saying that there is blame attributable in any case, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that certainly full inquiry should be made into the general practice of the port.

2. From the Master Attendant's letters in the case of the Shahjehan it appears that she was surveyed by an Assistant Master Attendant on the 26th August, who certified in the usual printed form that her "hull was sound, tight, staunch, and firm in the fastenings," and that she was "sea-worthy and in all respects fit for the reception and carriage of passengers." The details of survey are set out in the shape of answers to queries on a large printed form, but some of these are not filled up. It appears that she was also privately surveyed on the 21st July and the 17th August, when she was pronounced to be "in excellent condition about the hull, a good insurance risk, and a vessel well adapted for the carriage of East India Emigrants." On her return to port from outside a few days later, owing to serious leakage, further surveys were held by the Government Surveyor and by two private surveyors, who discovered "on closer examination a graving piece which had been let in to the fourth plank from the water's edge on the port bow; on removing which they found that the wood of the plank under it was quite rotten. Also that there was a hole quite through the plank on to the bow timbers." Four planks altogether in the bows had had graving pieces or patches let into them, and are now to be replaced by sound planks. On her being placed in dry dock it was further discovered that the metal on the ship's bottom and a large portion of her false keel had been carried away evidently by her running over a buoy or cable. It is stated that these injuries do not affect the soundness of the hull, and that they were caused by going over a buoy and cable in February last—a circumstance neither entered in the vessel's log nor mentioned by the master to the Government Surveyor when inquiring if the vessel had grounded anywhere since last in dock.

3. As regards the survey, the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to say whether a defect of the kind now acknowledged to exist in the bows should or should not have been discovered before the vessel left port. The surveyors are apparently of opinion that as the leakage was only serious when the vessel drove into head seas, the master should have discovered it himself and remedied it without returning. That too is a matter upon which only professional seamen can give a satisfactory opinion. The fact remains that a vessel passed as staunch and sea-worthy has to put back with serious leakage from the very mouth of the river, and that injuries are then discovered in her bows and hull which were never suspected or discovered by the surveyors.

4. The case of another vessel, the London, has been referred to in the public prints. The Lieutenant-Governor has ascertained that this vessel was surveyed for insurance purposes in January and passed as a good risk, provided she left in all February drawing not over 18½ feet, and provided a very manifest leak was stopped and very slight repairs effected. The vessel left at the very end of March, without, it is said, the repairs specified, and drawing considerably more than 18½ feet. She had to return leaky, and is now, it is believed, condemned as utterly rotten. The law gives Government no power to prevent the departure of a vessel in such a state, when she carries neither emigrants nor native passengers.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that these may be by no means solitary instances. The newspapers mention also the case of the Mymoon, but she is said to have been surveyed in Rangoon. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish, however, to have an immediate report of the facts from the Master Attendant.

6. A general impression seems to be abroad that there is grave cause for anxiety and inquiry on this important question in the port. It is believed that one main cause of uncertainty in the survey when made is the practice of deferring the examination till the ship is loaded or half-filled with cargo. It is also certain that in many cases no thorough examination of the hull is attempted.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Master Attendant and Government Surveyors will now furnish full and accurate report, showing who surveys vessels requiring to be surveyed for Government or emigration purposes; who checks the survey to see that it is sufficient and complete; what rule or practic prevails in regard to surveying such a vessel with cargo in her, in regard to putting her in dock or employing divers for examination of the hull, in regard to testing the soundness of such things as graving pieces, discovery of soft caulking, and other defects. The cases should be enumerated, in which survey by Government officers is required, and if there is any variety of practice in each case this should be fully explained. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes especially very careful report on the practice in regard to coolie ships. The Protector of Emigrants will also be asked to report on the practice in regard to the selection and survey of these vessels.

8. The Master Attendant will also be good enough to state how and under what conditions ships are privately surveyed and by whom; who appoint the various private surveyors here, and whether they are under any disciplined corporation, such as the Trinity House and Lloyds, &c. The practice of private surveyors as to holding survey when cargo is in and as to docking and examining the hull should be explained.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to have information and opinions on this subject from the leading private surveyors and merchants, the Chamber of Commerce, Port Trust Commissioners, and some experienced master of vessels. Steps will be taken to invite such opinions. It is most desirable that Government should know whether many rotten ships are sent out of the port, and, if so, what remedies it is bound to apply to this evil.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively be Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory, Mills, Bruges, Belgium

TURKEY.

This diffidence, which is sufficiently suggested by all we know of the East, is illustrated, unhappily, by the example of the chief Mohamedan State. The visit of the Shah has been the pendant to the visit of the Sultan. Six years since the latter was received with the same honours, the same enthusiasm, and the same expectations of great and early changes for the better in his dominions. The hopes were authorized by the soundest considerations. To compare what may be expected from Persia with what seemed immediately attainable in the Turkish Empire would be frivolous. The distant and almost unknown country of the Shah, with its scanty and still decaying population, and the salt desert extending itself on all sides, is not to be mentioned with the Empire which occupies, the most commanding position and comprises some of the finest countries in the Old World. Moreover, Persia has to begin from the beginning; her Court and people have everything to learn, for they have not made any progress in assimilating European habits and institutions. The Oottaman State, on the other hand, has been under strong European influences for the last forty years, and the operation of these has been most direct and powerful since the Crimean War. There is no country in the world where men and things have been so modified in a generation as Turkey; politically, socially, legally, financially, in habits, aims of life, employments, amusements, dress, there has been a transformation, and the Christian communities especially have become, as it were, new peoples. It might, then, be hoped that the visit of the Sultan would tend to further what was in progress, to remedy what was deficient, and generally to inspire confidence in the good government of the country. These expectations have not been realized. It is now clear that the six years which have elapsed since the visit of the Sultan to the Western nations have witnessed a very serious change for the worse in the conduct of public affairs. The standard was never very high, but now it is lower than ever. The extravagance of the Government—a miserable, slovenly extravagance, which lives from hand to mouth and has nothing to show for the liabilities it incurs—is the first point in the present state of things which calls for notice. On this it is a matter of some delicacy to speak, for the interests which have come into existence in England are so enormous, and may be so easily affected, that it is natural to abstain from anything which may compromise them. But certain facts are notorious, and no one who remembers that the Porte has heaped up a mountain of debt within the last eighteen years, in a time of profound peace, and that there seems reason to believe the process will continue so long as it can find lenders on any terms, will be surprised to learn that its position is viewed with apprehension—we may almost say with despair—by that small section of the Turks who look to the morrow and are capable of the elements of finance. The Budgets of the Empire are now past mystification, and a schoolboy might discover that there can be but one end. Unfortunately, this extravagance has not been checked, but rather developed, by the personal acquaintance with European fleets and armies which the Sultan made in 1867. A disposition he had always shown to throw off the tutelage of the Western Powers and to affect the bearing of a formidable Potentate was developed by the deference shown to him on his travels—a demeanour which to his unsophisticated mind signified a recognition of him as the equal of all European Sovereigns not only in rank, but in actual power. Hence the extravagance on warlike armaments which had marked the preceding years continued and increased. The Army and the Navy have been reconstructed with borrowed money and foreign equipment. Ironclads crowd the Golden Horn; Armstrong guns and Krupp guns, Remingtons and Sniders, are multiplied beyond imagination, though every day money becomes more hard to find, and every one sees that the day of reckoning cannot be far off.

Other causes of anxiety exist. One of the most alarming features in the present aspect of affairs is the direct, complete, and capricious exercise of power by the Sultan himself, and the inability of any one to control him. In former years, though the Sultan was master, and often a trrible and imperious master, there were Ministers possessing influence, having a certain security in their tenure of office and great latitude in their administration of affairs. Of late one Grand Vizier has succeeded another at the will of the Palace, to the astonishment of the public. Ministers are dismissed in a moment, and even when in office they have no more power than their own pipe-bearers or boatmen in any matter on which their master has formed an opinion. A principal element in the politics of the time is the desire of the Sultan to change the order of succession and leave his throne to his son Izzeddin Effendi, to the exclusion of the sons of the late Sultan. This purpose seems to have been intensified by his visit to the West; at least, from that time it has more and more exercised a disturbing influence on the State. Whatever may be the respective merits of the two systems, it is certain that the Sultan has met with a real resistance in the opinion of his subjects, and that he has striven to find a Minister strong enough to aid him in carrying out his purpose. The effects of this despotism of the Sultan seem likely to last during the whole of his reign. Another cause of scandal is the corruption which has not only sunk very deep, but risen very high. The present administration of the Empire, in fact, is a grievous disappointment of any hopes which may have been produced by the Sultan's visit. It shows that, so long as the traditions of a country place absolute power in the hands of one man and make him an object of terror to his servants, there can be no security for good government. Angry and violently excited by even the shadow of resistance, rejecting counsel as an insult to his own acuteness, a ruler who is in fact as well as in principle despotic may check the progress and mar the best hopes of a nation.—*Times*.

DARK AGES REDIVIVUS.

The revival of Pilgrimages in France, as well as in the other Catholic countries of Europe, has been of late very remarkable. It is literally impossible to shut one's ears to it. The sounds of the movement force themselves in a thousand ways upon the attention, and compel the notice of the most indifferent. The effects, too, are, beyond doubt, considerable. The excitement has continued for some time, and appears to be gaining constantly in force. On the 19th of last September there were 100,000 pilgrims to La Salette. Since then the name has been in everybody's mouth. All over the country these pilgrimages have been made. Not only La Salette, but Lourdes, Boulogne, Paray-le-Monial, and an abundance of other places, have been the scene of similar manifestations. They are regarded with great favour by the Pope, and are cried up by Bishop and Priest as the only cure for the evils of the age, and as the fair equivalent by which special pardons and indulgences may be deserved. And it is not only in France that this occurs. Italy has been almost equally disturbed. Spain, though busy with other matters, has yet found time to share the movement. Germany and even England have not been quite exempt. There is, beyond doubt, over a considerable part of Europe a great Catholic revival, which has adopted this method, among others, of declaring itself. The Pilgrimages involve more or less sacrifice, according to the shrine to which they are to be made. Some of the places are very easy to reach; some are very difficult; so that each man can incur trouble and expense in proportion to the measure of his faith. An express train is to leave Victoria Station on Tuesday, the 2nd of September, and by this the English pilgrims for Paray-le-Monial will be conveyed. They will be able to visit the holy place, to complete their act of faith and worship, to earn their plenary indulgences, and be back again comfortably in London before the end of the week. The visitors to La Salette will fare differently. When they have reached Paris there will remain for them thirty-seven hours of railway travelling and ten hours more by carriage, with the most intolerable of all company and the poorest of all accommodation, with heat, cold, fatigue, broken rest, and mosquitoes. This will bring them to the foot of the mountain to the summit of which their Pilgrimage is to be made. That will be the work, and the hard work, of at least another day, and the return journey will be equally long and uncomfortable. The programme is, otherwise, in every case pretty uniform. The little band assembles first at some distant centre, and thence proceeds, under control of its Director, gathering in recruits at various stages on the way and continually increasing in volume until the sacred neighbourhood has been reached. The journey is beguiled principally with hymns and prayers. The dress of the pilgrims is distinctive. They wear the rosary and the well-known symbol of the Sacred Heart. When they have arrived within easy reach of their destination they move forward in one compact body, with songs and music and banners, bearing the sacred insignia to which their worship specially refers. They pass a day in the performance of religious services, and then return home. They are looked on with no great favour by the outer world, or by the hotel-keepers whom they are constrained to visit. They may be counted by thousands, and their numbers are made up principally by priests and women. These are the facts of the case. The impression they will produce will vary with the hearer's sympathies.

It has been for some time a favourite saying among the French Bishops that France is a more Catholic country than she is believed to be. This may be in some measure true. The victory of the Liberal cause in France has been so sudden and so thoughtless that its results are always liable to danger from a reaction. Certainly, too, so far as external evidences go, these Pilgrimages seem to bring the proof of it. Various times in the Dark Ages have been fixed on as the exact date to which they carry us back. They belong essentially to the time of the Church's deepest influence. They are, in fact, as far as they are anything sincere at all, the expression, by symbolic act, of a belief in extreme Catholic doctrine, and they are to be followed, fittingly, by a Catholic reward. But, before we can draw from them a true lesson as to the present state of France, we must look a little more closely and see what they really are, and what they really mean. Most of them, it should be remembered, are not very difficult to make. To join a procession at Boulogne is no great test of faith in the inhabitants of Boulogne. It need imply no more belief than any other compliance with the external forms of worship. For the more difficult Pilgrimages, it is not easy to know how far it is a genuine, devotion that has prompted them. It is a great thing for a Frenchman if he can "pose" gracefully and in character and the "pose" of a pilgrim may be made both graceful and characteristic. If this effect is attained, the Pilgrimage will be its own reward, whatever trouble it may have cost. Again, the time at which Pilgrimages have been revived in some degree marks their character. They must be taken not only as a demonstration in favour of Catholic doctrine and against general vice and infidelity, but more especially against Communism in its various recent manifestations. All agree in attributing to them a character more or less political. The pilgrims are the adherents of Henri Cinq; they look to his accession for the deliverance of Rome and France, and they hope, not unreasonably, to forward it, in some way, by the demonstrations in which they are taking a part. These may express, too, in the minds of the ignorant, a regard for the other secondary consequences of religion—for order, for property, and for the safeguards of domestic life. We cannot regard these Pilgrimages as being in any real sense what their promoters would make them out. Some genuine believers must, no doubt, be there, and the number of these may be even greater than at any ordinary time. The recent misfortunes which have paralyzed the arm and brain of France have done much to rekindle the ashes of superstition. Calamities which have made some men mad appear to have made others silly, and these processions are the result. Mothers who have lost their sons, or have recovered them beyond hope, sisters and brothers, daughters and parents, those who have undergone or have avoided the miseries of the dismal season of their country's humiliation,—all may wish to express their gratitude, or to carry their sorrow to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. This is all natural and unavoidable. It is one of the most picturesque, if it is not one of the highest, phases of which human nature is capable. But when we have subtracted the political part of these processions, the part which depends upon the special sorrows of country or family, and the part which depends upon a regard for material order and decency, there will not be much left. It may be pure Catholic faith, or it may be pure knavery and deception, but the amount of it, in either case, is too small to be of importance.

These processions, however, have a public as well as private character. They are not chance assemblages of individuals. The members who compose them have me, together in obedience to ther Church and Bishop. This is a view of them, too, which must largely influence our judgment. Of the pilgrims as a body it would be impossible to think harshly. We may regret the manifestations they make, and the state of mind which finds pleasure in them, but we do not feel that any harsher sentiment would be in place. Very different language however, might be permitted if we were to speak of the Church which has identified herself with these Pilgrimages, which has approved their objects, has encouraged the pilgrims, and set her stamp upon the genuineness of the miracles they celebrate. Its high officials are going out of their way to proclaim facts in which they do not believe, to get up demonstrations at which they must laugh, and to hold out promises which they well know to be illusory. It is agreed on all hands that these Pilgrimages express, on the part of those who promote them, an interested devotion to the cause of Legitimacy. It is to testify in favour of Henri V. or of Don Carlos that poor Frenchwomen are induced to ascend the steep rocks of La Salette, or that English noblemen are whisked away by rail in the direction of Paray-le-Monial. It is not an unimportant fact that the crowds are made up chiefly of priests and women. Priests and women have had political influence in the past, but a reaction which now depends upon them can have no great depth or permanence. It would be, no doubt, a great matter of Legitimacy were to triumph, and if the effects were to follow which the Church seems to anticipate. How welcomed would be the sacred legions of France, the armed advocates of faith and loyalty, were they to pour over into Italy, and to restore to the Pope the territories he has lately forfeited! A blow so struck would affect the world, and would change the course of history. We do not doubt the aim. We do doubt whether it will be found attainable. And, for this chance, for an impossible hope of political triumph and revenge, the Catholic Church will not only make common cause with the Royalists, but will aid them by all her artifice of spiritual guile. The game is a desperate one, but the result can hardly be in doubt. It seems likely to reveal, not the hidden strength of Catholicism, but her barrenness of all true resource.—*Times*, Aug 9.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.
The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

J. & E. ATKINSON.
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.
Cordova Exhibition, 1872.
Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
Mr. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,
invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.
A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold	Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
"	Ear-rings	" £ 1 10 to £10
"	Lockets	" £ 1 0 to £20
"	Suites	" £10 10 to £50
	Chains ... Per Ounce	" £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £500
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.
DIAMOND WORK.
Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.
ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.
ORDERS.
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,
Mr. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.
The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON. | SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. MANILLA. | SHANGHAI. HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
Current Deposit Accounts.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
Fixed Deposits.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
Exchange.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at [illegible] per cent. will [illegible] be allowed on Deposits at 7 days' notice for amounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac, and at 4 per cent. on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row, W.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
BRANCHES.
Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ " "
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
Bombay, 1st July 1873.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

KEROSINE OIL and SPIRITS TURPENTINE in Cases for SALE, to arrive by Ship GASPEE, from Boston.—Apply at the Ice House.

AMERICAN
DRILLS, OIL, TOBACCO, ROSIN, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
100 Bales PEPPERELL DRILLS,
500 Cases SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
100 Cases AMERICAN TOBACCO,
500 Bbls ROSIN,
8,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,
FOR SALE on arrival of Ship "LYDIA SKOLFIELD" from BOSTON. Apply at TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE, Bombay.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
Bombay:
Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LO[illegible]
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise [illegible] Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay a[illegible] fussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid w[illegible] titude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW [illegible] RANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PAR[illegible]
Capital £600,000; Revenue £[illegible]
Existing Assurances over £4,[illegible]
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value o[illegible] £650,000.
The Undersigned have been appointed Age[illegible] powered to grant Assurances on First-class Li[illegible] other particulars may be obtained upon application
Calcutta..........GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay..........GRINDLAY, GROOM[illegible]

LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANC[illegible]
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
REDUCTION OF RA[illegible]
THE Undersigned are prepar[illegible] RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mof[illegible] above Company, on approved Godowns with [illegible] Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the N[illegible] European, part of the Town.
The Rates of Premium have recently been [illegible] found quite as favourable as those offered b[illegible] Offices.
For further particulars apply to
LYON [illegible]
Agents in B[illegible]

INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to [illegible] every description of FIRE and MARINE RISK[illegible] following Offices at most favourable terms. Particular[illegible] ascertained on application:—
FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Co[illegible]
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Co[illegible]
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
[illegible] General Manager
Actuary [illegible] WILSON, Esq.
J. MONCRIE[illegible]
Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium..........£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,947 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
G. Hamilton Traill, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen)
H. E. Bright, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
Trustees.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
Directors.
Chairman.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. | William Forbes Skene, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq. | W.S., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq. | Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. | William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq. | The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Secretary.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament, (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been [illegible] holders by means of an entirely new set of Ta[illegible] the especial use of the Indian Branches of this [illegible]
No labour or expense has been spared in [illegible] these Tables: and the Directors have much g[illegible] recting attention to them, being confident th[illegible] the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the [illegible] in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which those may be s[illegible] same time a surviving family be protected in [illegible] mature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.